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SOCIALIST CRITICISM

INCIDENTS GIVEN THEIR TRUE INTERPRETATION.

Failure of Conspiracy—Fruit of Child Labor Laws—Timely Plea for Peace—Light upon "the Dark"—Capitalist Standard of "Clean-handedness."

The protestants who branded the trial of Haywood as a CONSPIRACY TO DO JUDICIAL MURDER were absolutely right, as is now proved by open confession of the conspirators. The capitalist press, knowing the nature of the evidence, for a year and a half predicted and sought for the hanging of Haywood. Now the Denver Republican (issue of July 29th) says: "The statutes of Idaho forbid the conviction upon the unsupported evidence of an accomplice, even though the jury believe the accomplice to have told the truth. . . . In the Haywood case Judge Wood made this point particularly strong in his instructions, and the jury had small alternative but to acquit the defendant. . . . It is probable that under Wood's instructions the jury could not well have done otherwise than to return a verdict of not guilty." The intent, therefore, is confessed to have been to hang Haywood upon the false and unsupported testimony of Orchard, by keeping the jury unadvised of the law as to the incompetency of such testimony.

"Let us have peace in Colorado" is the blazing full-page headline of a Denver capitalist paper—"Let us have peace in Colorado." A jury of his peers has declared William D. Haywood not guilty and every fair-minded citizen will accept the verdict. Let us have done with the notion that the land is divided into 'classes,' ready to fly at each other's throats." Yea, yea. Let us have peace, plead the capitalists who have lost in war, war that they themselves initiated. So might have pleaded poor Silva of Goldfield. Silva designed to see Preston his victim. When he failed—when he couldn't work his revolver, and Preston seized the moment to draw his gun and was ready to send Silva to the everlasting—how gently and sweetly then, might Silva have pleaded for peace. Out upon capitalism, while it is checked

SITUATION REVIEWED

Rise of I. W. W. and Fall of A. F. of L. in Youngstown.

Youngstown, O., August 4.—The Mahoning and Shanango Valleys are responding to the revolutionary stand of the I. W. W. as never before.

In order to understand why this is so, it is necessary for me to go back to the spring of 1906, when 76 men of the Haywood local, tinners and slaters, went on strike. At that time Gompers' A. F. of L. fakirs came here to help the masters to beat the men on strike; and now, for the means used by those worthies, they are branded as fakirs in the minds of the workers.

The I. W. W. at that time took up the cause of the men on the firing line, and the fakirs were driven from their faking position into the shop of John Squires, one of the largest employers in the tinning and roofing business. They immediately organized a union of tinners and slaters, and gave it a bogus charter, the number of which was 12. We at once, speaking on the public square, exposed the trick and showed that the charter was a fraud. We proved this by their own Timmers' and Slaters' Journal; and exhibited the Journal as evidence. This journal was then and is now to a great extent accepted as authority by the slaves of this city. The next step was that of taking advantage of the fraternal orders, some of which the members of Haywood local were also members of. Those orders, "coffin associations," were Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Eagles. The fakirs and politicians played on every string to try to get the men to go back; but for six weeks they failed at every turn of the road. Flynn, of grand retreat at Pittsburg, national organizer, and Sullivan, president of the Timmers and Mulvihill of the Slaters, were wired for by the masters. They responded in full force, with Grant Hamilton, one Smith—in all 21 labor fakirs were there to help the masters, and money flowed like water. The whole A. F. of L. were here to beat the I. W. W. But we were not idle during all those antics of the fakirs and masters. Every night we were sure to show something, so glaring that all

and weak in defeat, hurl the system to its doom.

The statistics of the nation are showing a decrease in many instances of children employed in mills, as a result of child labor laws. All observations one can make contradict these showings—one finds more small children year by year driven into the factories, and fewer children living their childhood of joy and play. Why the contradiction? 'Tis the fruit of child labor laws, which do not prohibit child labor, but merely force children and parents to perjure themselves in misrepresentation of the children's age, fruiting further in false statistics. Well does this illustrate the universal barrenness of reform measures, whose fruit is universal deception and mockery.

The evil that men do lives after them—and sometimes, also the means to bring it home to them. This is what has happened in the case of the notorious Pobiedonosteff, Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia. While ostensibly a purely religious official Pobiedonosteff was long suspected of having a hand in the terrorist measures of Czar Alexander III which earned for Russia her title "The Dark." His letters and diary, now made public, prove him to have been the sole instigator of that vast and appalling era of repression and massacre.

Several highly "eminent," "respectable" and "law-and-order loving" journals up-State are throwing spasms because Haywood has been invited to speak at Chautauqua on American labor unionism. To their mind Gompers, the hero of a thousand acts of scabbery on, and treachery to, the working class, is a "far more clean-handed" representative of organized labor than the noble Haywood who never injured a man in his life.

could see it. Here are some of the things we did show, and nobody in the city could help but see: We showed that the carpenters, all "union men" of the A. F. of L., worked under the protection of the bludgeon of a colored policeman, while scabbing on their own sister union, the Structural Iron Workers, of the A. F. of L. We showed that Mr. Sullivan, of the Timmers, spent money to bring men here and told these men that there was a summer's work for them. They were brought here at the expense of the Timmers' Union, and I heard some of these men call Sullivan some quite uncomplimentary names. "You can't make me scab on any one," said they. "You send me back to Pittsburg, and that quick." One of them turned to me and said, "I will stop any more men coming from Pittsburg." We showed that the union—the thing those fakirs said they organized—was composed of one employer of labor and his son, the third being a fellow named Titus a chronic scab of long standing. Just three men they were, mind you, they got a charter for those three. Of course, we showed the fraud up in all its hideousness, and even our enemies saw it, and we are now sure that the agitation will bear fruit. We are sure that a painters' union of the I. W. W. will be a fact within a week or so, and Haywood Local will be again on the firing line.

Our aim is to down the A. F. of L. and place this city in the front rank as an I. W. W. centre of this State. We are to have a big demonstration here on Labor Day, and expect Haywood, as St. John, while here, promised to stop off in Denver and see him with regard to it. We wrote to him some time ago, and we are sure that nothing would give the I. W. W. such a boost as would the coming together of the hundreds of thousands of men of Pennsylvania and Ohio and West Virginia to hear the I. W. W. doctrine and see that intrepid pair of fighters from the Rockies, W. D. Haywood and Vincent St. John.

Just now we are having a concrete boom and a bricklayers' famine at Youngstown. That autocrat of labor, the bricklayer, who scabbled on the hod carrier for years, is now peeping in through the cracks at the other fellow who is working. He is in want of a job. Machinery does wonders. More anon.

E. R. M.

"SPOT" COMMODITIES

The present agitation over the sale of spoiled eggs introduces a subject that is monumental in its importance.

Large quantities of stale and "spot" eggs are being shipped to the city and all are sold in the working class districts. Why, in the working class districts? Because the amount received as wages by the working class is so small that in order to supply their bodily needs the workers must make their purchases where a given amount of money will buy the largest possible quantity. This is the key to the understanding of an unspeakable imposition upon the working class. It is not merely "spot" eggs that the working class must consume. Anything and everything that begins to spoil or that never was sound, instead of being discarded, has but to have its price reduced and it is shipped as "spotted," and disposed of in working class markets. The overwhelming fact, however, is that the working class can purchase nothing but what is "spotted."

All of the fruit raised is sorted, and all that is perfect has a high price put upon it and it is consigned to the market of the capitalist class; nothing but "spot" fruit is consigned to the working class market. Every animal that is slaughtered has cut from it all the choice tender parts—this has a high price attached to it and is consigned to the market of the capitalists.

Nothing but the tough and unpalatable portions, the "spot" meat, has a low price put upon it and is consigned to the market where the workers buy. The product of the clothing industry contains the finest of silks and broadcloths and the worst of shoddies—nothing but "spot" clothing ever gets to the working class. The builders erect houses that are splendidly built, airy, well-equipped, and artistic, also houses that are small-roomed, ill-ventilated, unsanitary, and without elevators or other proper equipment—nothing but the "spot" houses are within the reach of the wages paid the working class. So it is with the location of the houses—those localities contaminated by the fumes and smoke of factories, mills and railroad yards, the "spot" localities are made available to the working class. And so with means of conveyance—the Pullman cars, yachts, automobiles and cabs are for the capitalists; only ferries, overcrowded cars, elevateds and subways (with their "pure" air) are within the reach of the workers' wages. So with places of amusement, theatres and "spot" theatres; boxes, orchestras and "spot" seats.

What lies between the choice and the "spot" grades of all commodities is consumed by the middle class, the class of small capital, and the politicians and other special servants of the capitalist class.

It is claimed that the workers get 17 per cent. of their product. It is true, according to statistics, that the workers do get about 17 per cent. of the market value of commodities marketed; but it is false to say they enjoy 17 per cent. of the WEALTH they create. The facts are that the working class, for the production of everything, enjoy scarcely any percentage, probably not 1 per cent., of the WEALTH produced. What the workers live upon is almost wholly "spot" goods, goods that the capitalists would not consume at any price or at no price at all. Everything that is fit for a capitalist's consumption is held for the capitalist class, at a price that only capitalists can pay. Nothing that is usable is ever sent to the working class market if the capitalists themselves can consume it—in any case, it is held for capitalist consumption, until it begins to spoil, and only then is the price put down and the matter sent to the market of the working class.

The capitalist class consume all the true WEALTH that is produced—what the working class consume, if it was not consumed by them, the capitalists would be put to the trouble of having taken care of by scavengers. A realization of this truth should move every wage-worker to join the organization for the overthrow of capitalism.

PESSIMISM

Results from Pure and Simple Unionism—Carroll Reports Experience.

Troy, N. Y., July 30.—Since my last report, I visited Poughkeepsie and Kingston, arriving in Troy on Saturday.

In Poughkeepsie I had the best meetings held so far, selling 70 cents worth of literature the last evening I was there. The industries consist of the Phoenix Horseshoe Co., the Advance Machine Co., and the Separator Works. Here is the home of the Vassars, after whom the Vassar College is named, which is also one of the educational institutions of the city. Vassar Hospital and the Vassar Home for the aged are also located here. Vassar family, are "great philanthropists," and a library, with the name "Advance Memorial," stands on Market Street. A cut in the wages of their employees, 5 to 20 per cent., enabled them to be generous to the city.

The slaves in the Separator Works are discouraged, having had a strike a year or two ago, in which they were defeated. I met one of the strikers in Kingston. He bewailed the strike and the lack of support from their brothers in other crafts; and thought the only way to change conditions was to take up arms. This, I pointed out to him, was the condition of mind generated by pure and simple unionism.

At Kingston the working population is principally women. Three large shirt factories and the American Tobacco Co., respectively, manufacture shirts and cigars by machines operated by girls. The newspapers of Kingston were exultant over the fact that a new cigar manufacturer was about to come to Kingston and would employ 1000 hands—1000 girls they might have said. They have left the working class in darkness as to where this boon would fall from, but when I arrived in Albany I learned that the "good union" firm of Van Dyke, employing 200 men, had decided to join with the Lopez-Gran Co. and to go into the trust method of manufacture. So the 200 union men of the International Cigar Makers are scattered to the "four winds of heaven" as it were. The Albany papers blame the Board of Trade for having failed to have the Board of Arbitration do something to save this factory to

Albany.

I visited the home of one of the strikers, who was an S. L. P. man. I found he had gone out of town to look for work. His wife said that it was hard to have the head of the family thus thrown out of work, but, as they understood that such a thing was to be expected, they could bear it, perhaps with better grace than could those of the "pure and simple union" mind, upon whom it came as something, they believed could not happen. Pure-and-simple-don't builds false hopes in the mind of the workers, which has the effect of making the workers pessimistic. The S. L. P. imparts truth, and thereby develops the courage necessary to equip the workers for their emancipation.

Fraternally,
W. H. Carroll.

AT OLD GAME.

Railroad "Brotherhoods" Stop Between Depots to Help Cobalt Scabs Avoid W. F. M. Picket Line.

Cobalt, Ont., August 2.—The mine owners are unable to procure men and they have found that the only possible way of keeping those whom they have decoyed here is to have their agent keep the baggage checks, and, in regular burglar style, these are stolen at night, when the victims are guarded by the Canadian McParlands.

The town is full of these "law and order gentlemen," who follow the active members from daylight until dark.

The "brotherhoods" on the government owned railroad here are at their usual "union" tactics, stopping trains and allowing strike breakers to get off between depots, so as to avoid our picket line.

Such are the methods of "unionism," based on the mutual interests of capital and labor, and such is the kind of "organized scabbery" that we at our open air meetings expose for the benefit of the workers; and the workers are beginning to realize that only by industrial unionism can the capitalist class be brought to their knees.

Roadhouse.

SPREADING REVOLUTION.

Cobalt Miners Scattering and Carrying the News.

Cobalt, Ontario, August 7.—The miners are leaving the Cobalt district for other parts where they will carry the news of the battle being waged here for higher wages and better conditions.

The mine owners did not consider the fact that the men might leave the camp to a man, and are now amazed at the number of men leaving.

We carried our agitation to North Bay last night, where a good meeting was held. I. W. W. literature was sold

(Continued on Page 6.)

SOCIALISM NEAR

CAPITALIST PROFESSOR ACKNOWLEDGES FACT.

Washington, August 8.—The inevitable triumph of Socialist thought and philosophy and the establishment of the industrial republic in the near future, were predicted in a thrilling lecture here by Prof. Chas. J. Bushnell, the noted sociologist and criminologist. Bushnell said the time was near at hand when the Socialists will hold the balance of the power in the world.

"The control of the Nation's wealth and, through it, of the Nation itself is fast centering in the hands of a few," said Prof. Bushnell.

"It is said that the control of one-twelfth of the Nation's wealth is represented at the meeting of the twenty-four directors of the United States Steel Corporation alone, and that the all-important railway systems of the country are controlled by just six men, with only one supremely dominant. "On the other hand 10,000,000, or one-eighth of the people of the country are in constant poverty, while 4,000,000 are paupers.

"Under the pressure of these abnormal conditions, drinking, smoking, murder, suicide, insanity, robbery, graft and social vice are increasing faster than the population, causing financial loss that more than counterbalances our annual national gain of wealth.

"The modern trust is the response under individualistic conditions to the inevitable demand for a more unified and economical business organization. And Socialism is but the further effort to carry the will of the people effectively into our industrial as well as our political life.

"By its demand that we should own and control collectively what we need to use collectively, Socialism is a protest against the theory that all a workingman needs and wants is a roof, a family and a full dinner pail. It is an aspiration for a fuller and nobler social life.

"That many people are coming to believe in Socialism, Europeans are much better aware than are Americans.

"The total Socialist vote of the world has increased from 30,000 in 1867 to more than 7,000,000 to-day. In 1906 there were 687 Socialist journals, and 321 Socialist legislators out of a total for the leading countries of the world of 5,192. In the principal countries of Europe the Socialists have now set the main issues for every political party, and it appears to be only a question of time, and a not very distant time, when they will do so in America.

"At the present rate of increase, in spite of all kinds of legal and political obstacles, how long do you think it

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE

FIFTH WEEK OF STRUGGLE WITH RANKS UNBROKEN.

Strikers Employ Unique Method of Picketing—Have Enlisted Hearty Support of Community—Need Help, But Expect Early Victory.

"Such a splendid example of the part to be played by I. W. W. speakers as I witnessed in Bridgeport last night and this morning, I had never before seen in all my life," said S. Moskowitz, of the local I. W. W., yesterday, on his arrival from the Connecticut Brass City, where he had gone to address the strikers at the American Tube and Stamping Co.

"At the meeting last night," continued Moskowitz, "after the recording of the minutes and the financial report for the first month, it was evident that the strikers were perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the strike.

"Organizers French and Basky gave information, on good authority, that the American Tube and Stamping Company was getting more desperate every hour. The company's intention was to get the men in a row this morning, having prepared to play the hose on the strikers. Reinforcements of police and detectives were also on hand. As reported so it happened. But the Company's scheme failed, and they got the ha, ha!

"Organizers French and Basky had prepared their men, and at 5:30 this morning every one of the strikers and myself and Henry Traurig of New York appeared, as agreed, at the appointed place. At 6:15 the sergeant, with about 22 policemen arrived on the scene, and the police were lined up beside the factory.

"Organizers French and Basky took charge of their forces, a detachment at each end of the street. Everything was in perfect order, and French reviewed the forces on a bicycle. The sentiment was good, and the men were orderly, as instructed by their leaders. The scene was impressive and instructive. It looked like our men winning, and it was so.

"At 7 o'clock the whistle blew, but no scabs were seen except a few foremen

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will be before the majority of the great nations' five thousand legislators are Socialists? And if this majority is gained, then the question of industrial betterment is bound to take a new turn, for which every intelligent person should be prepared."

BORAH'S PLANS FOR ORCHARD.

Comedy of Conviction, Commutation of Sentence and Final Escape.

Butte, Mont., August 4.—Peter Breen, an attorney who was sent to Boise by the Butte Miners' Union to watch the Haywood trial, has an idea about the State's intentions toward Orchard. "Orchard will be convicted of murder in the first degree," says Breen. "The community will not stand for anything else. But he will not hang, according to the present plans. The plan is to have him sentenced to hang. Then Gov. Gooding will commute his sentence to life imprisonment.

"Orchard, who is to be provided with money from unknown sources, will then make his escape from prison. The details include a ticket to England. No mention of the escape is to be made for six weeks so that he will be safe from pursuit."

Breen does not reveal the source of his information other than to say that Orchard told about it in the penitentiary to convicts who were not in sympathy with him.

RICHARDSON FOR PETTIBONE.

Able Denver Lawyer Retained for W. F. M. Case.

Denver, Colo., August 7.—Clarence Darrow, the Chicago lawyer who helped win a verdict of not guilty for William D. Haywood, will not appear as representative of the Western Federation of Miners at the trial of George Pettibone in Boise Oct. 1. His place will be taken by E. F. Richardson, of the Denver firm of Richardson and Hawkins, according to an official of the Western Federation. This was confirmed by Richardson, who gave out a statement that the Executive Board had closed a contract with him and his partner.

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who have no slaves to drive and who were disappointed. At 7:40 our men were commanded by French and Basky to withdraw. From near the factory the big mass of workers moved like a compact military body, with a splendid discipline.

"The hirings felt cheap. The police were happy, for they also could withdraw from the scene a few minutes later. The sentiment of businessmen, with a few exceptions, and also of the people in general is with the strikers. This is evident from what I have heard. The strikers have received all sorts of food—a cow was also presented to them. At their picnic they received about 25 kegs of beer free, from businessmen. A barber offered to give up two days each week to shave the strikers free. Other men have decided to take some of the strikers' children into their homes and take care of them. These are children whose mothers may be at work, and whose fathers are busy with the work of this strike. Very nice halls are also offered gratis.

"The relief committee every day issues checks to the strikers. These checks are used as a medium of exchange for the purchase of articles which they need. It presents the appearance of communal life.

"The spirit of the strikers is fine. I spoke at one open air meeting before I left for New York. The capitalist press is indignant, and is making all sorts of insinuations against the strikers.

If all I. W. W. supporters do what is right, and give them a helping hand, the strike of those brave workers will be won. Their victory is our victory, and, if successful, we will have established a base of operations in Bridgeport. "Let the workers of New York and elsewhere respond quickly," concluded Moskowitz. "I have said enough to make them realize the importance of it."

DENVER'S TROUBLES

Switchmen's Strike and Wyoming Miners' and Mine Owners' Conference Agitate Colorado.

Denver, August 3.—The switchmen on the Colorado & Southern have now been on strike a little over two weeks. It is reported that they, through Grand Master Morrissey of the B. R. T., yesterday offered to go back for 1 cent per hour increase at present and another increase of 1 cent from January 1, 1908. The affair was turned down by Vice President Parker of the C. & S., although it is reported that the losses of perishable freight which the C. & S. has sustained during the strike amount to a sum that would have paid this increase of wages for the next dozen years to come.

The switchmen of Cheyenne and Pueblo on the other roads have refused to allow the C. & S. to divert its shipments for Denver to their lines, and all railroad men are being laid off to such an extent that there is a strong sentiment among them to demand that the Colorado & Southern be served with final notice to grant the increase or accept the consequences of a general strike. Anyone, however, who knows the history of the railroad "brotherhoods" and who sees this strike conducted by Grand Master Morrissey will also know that there is not one chance in a thousand that the general strike will be called; in fact, these brotherhoods would be of small service to the railroad companies if they could not be relied upon to break that natural spirit of solidarity which now prompts these men to call for the general strike.

There is now no doubt but that the strikers will be beaten. In fact, the strikers have been manipulated and played with from the beginning. As is shown by the following interview which was had with Vice Grand Master W. T. Newman, who had charge of the strike before the arrival of Morrissey:

"It has been asked why we chose the Colorado & Southern as the first road upon which to force our demands.

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EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY BARRED

JUDGE WOOD SHUT OUT MUCH OF MOYER'S TESTIMONY ON THE KID NAPPING.

Despite the Court's Rulings, the Defense Got In Some Evidence of Prisoners Being Taken to Idaho by the Gunmen of the Mine Owners' Association.

Boise, Idaho, July 13.—Moyer testified that on the evening of February 17, 1906, he was at the Burlington train preparatory to going to Deadwood, S. D., when he was placed under arrest by deputy sheriff DeLue of the County of Denver, and placed in a cell in the west wing of the county jail.

Q. (where arrested) Did you have any fire arms on you? A. Yes sir. . . . I had an automatic Colt's revolver, which I had carried for some time—always carried it when I was on the road. . . . I gave it to Mr. DeLue on the way to the county jail (Moyer accompanied DeLue to the jail alone in a hack).

Q. Did you make any request to see any lawyer or your friends or your family?

Mr. Borah—We object to it as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial, not having any bearing on this case.

Mr. Darrow—We have got a right to show what was done as a part of the history of the case. If this man ran away, they would have a right to show it. We have got a right to show anything that was done up to the time—

Mr. Borah (butting in)—I don't object up to the time of his arrest, because I think they would have a right to show, in order to prevent the possible inference of flight, as he was taking the train; but after the arrest was actually accomplished and he was taken into custody it would be wholly immaterial from that time on as to what transpired so far as the question of the commission of the crime charged in the indictment is concerned, and it could have no possible bearing on the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Mr. Darrow—We also want to show who took part in the arrest at the train—Bulkeley Wells and others of that sort who came with him. We would have the same right to show flight, for instance.

Mr. Borah—No, an entirely different proposition, if your Honor please.

The Court—What is the question? (Question read as follows: "Did you make any request to see any lawyer or your friends or your family?")

The Court—The Court will permit the witness to answer.

A. I did. I made a request of Mr. DeLue and of the jailer at the jail to telephone either for attorney Murphy or attorney Hawkins or Richardson.

Q. Were you permitted to do it? Mr. Borah—We object for the same reason as heretofore stated.

Mr. Darrow—We think we have a right to show it, your Honor.

The Court—What is the purpose of it, Mr. Darrow?

Mr. Darrow—It is a part of the history of this case, and we propose to show in connection with it that the officers and agents of the Mine Owners' Association, the Pinkerton detective agency, procured this matter secretly, and they were in charge of them, and brought him here and prevented any chance to apply for a writ or any hearing of the sort in the state of Colorado.

The Court—Is it your contention that this is a matter of defense here?

Mr. Darrow—Yes, surely. We have contended from the beginning that these men were not being tried nor attempted to be punished because they had done something, but it is a part of a plan to get rid of these men and this organization, and we think this has a very strong tendency to prove it. Now if these men were in the act of flight the state would have a right to show it, show they were trying to get away. On the other hand, if there was a body of men who were trying to accomplish some ulterior purpose we have a right to show that—that these men really are not on trial for this, but that it is a part of the general conspiracy to get rid of these men and this organization, and we think we have got a right to show who was with them and exactly how it was done.

Mr. Borah—If your Honor please, there was a complaint sworn to and the officers of the law were called

into action for the purpose of bringing these men from the state of Colorado. Now it wouldn't make any difference in whose company they were. They were brought here according to legal process, and the officers of the law were in charge of the parties, and they were in the custody of the officers of the law, and it could make no possible difference as to who accompanied them, nor neither could it possibly be a part of a conspiracy under any theory. After the arrest was made, the papers were served, and the parties were in charge of the officers of the law, so it wouldn't cut any figure as to who was present, or even if Mr. Wells had been the man who served the writ, because he was serving that which came from the authorities of the state of Idaho.

Mr. Darrow—Now, your Honor, we expect to show this—

The Court—You have shown already that this witness was arrested on a warrant?

Mr. Darrow—Yes.

The Court—Charged with the murder of Governor Steunenberg?

Mr. Darrow—Yes, that is true.

The Court—Now, how could what transpired after that be a matter of defense here?

Mr. Darrow—We haven't shown who had custody of him. We expect to show that the officer with the warrant had very little or nothing to do with it, that he was turned over to the custody of the Mine Owners' Association and Pinkertons at once, that the requisition was procured secretly on a false affidavit and illegally.

The Court—The court doesn't care to hear any argument on that proposition, Mr. Darrow. The court will rule against you on that. The only question in the mind of the court is how far it may permit you to go in this matter. It will not permit you to go into the question of the extradition itself and the circumstances under which the extradition was secured, so far as the officers of Idaho are concerned or so far as the officers of the state of Colorado are concerned; it is not a matter of defense here.

Mr. Darrow—As to the method and the way they were brought here and as to who brought them, I take it that can be shown, and who was with them, who was with them on the train, how they came.

The Court—Read the question, Mr. Stenographer.

(Question read as follows: "Were you permitted to do it?" The previous answer was also read as follows: "I did. I made a request of Mr. DeLue and of the jailer at the jail to telephone for attorney Murphy or attorney Hawkins or Richardson.")

The Court—You may answer that question.

A. I did request the deputy sheriff who made the arrest, and the jailer at the county jail, to telephone for some of our attorneys, either Mr. Hawkins, Richardson, or Mr. Murphy, to notify them of my arrest.

Q. What did he do? Did he telephone or permit you to telephone? A. Not to my knowledge, nor didn't permit me to telephone.

Q. Where were you kept until the time you were removed? A. Kept in the county jail until three a. m. when we were taken to the Oxford Hotel, about a block from the depot, and kept there until about six o'clock, when we were placed on board a special train and brought to Idaho.

Q. Where did this train stop? Mr. Borah—We object to that as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial.

The Court—Objection sustained. . . . Exception.

Q. How long were you coming? Mr. Borah—We object to that as irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial.

The Court—The objection will be sustained.

Mr. Darrow—Note an exception. The Court—An exception will be noted.

Q. Who was on board the train besides you three men?

Mr. Borah—We object as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial, no part of the defense in this case.

Mr. Darrow—We want to show

who was doing it and who had charge of it.

Mr. Borah—When you ask who had charge of the train, we object for another reason—

Mr. Darrow—I don't mean the train crew, I mean the men who had charge of the prisoners.

The Court—You may show who the officers were.

Q. How many prisoners were there of you? A. Three.

Q. Who were the other two? A. Mr. Haywood and Mr. Pettibone.

Q. Well, who had custody of you? A. As far as we know, Captain Wells, or Adjutant General Wells at that time of the National Guard of Colorado was in charge.

Q. Bulkeley Wells? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who else was with him in charge? A. There was Bob Meldrum and four others, two of them Pinkerton detectives and two were members of the National Guard.

Q. Who is Bob Meldrum? A. Bob Meldrum is what is generally known in the state of Colorado as a gun man. He was in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association.

Q. Anybody else? A. Mr. Mills of Idaho (State official of the penitentiary) was on the train coming back, yes sir—or coming here, rather.

Q. Were you handcuffed? A. Yes sir, we were handcuffed when we were taken from the county jail to the hotel, and handcuffed in the hotel and handcuffed during the forenoon of that day.

Q. Who had charge of that? A. Captain Wells had charge as far as I know; he seemed to have the giving, the issuing of orders and to have charge of the men who were aboard the train.

Q. Do you know whether he had the keys to the handcuffs? A. He unlocked the handcuffs which were attached to my wrists one or two different times.

Q. Do you know what position, if any, Wells had in the Mine Owners' Association? A. He was a member, I believe of the—now, I don't know as to his membership, but I have been informed and have reason to believe that he was a member of the Mine Owners' Association, and a mine owner himself, and operator.

Q. Where were you brought to when you came to Idaho?

Mr. Borah—We object to that as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial.

The Court—The objection is sustained. . . . Exception.

Q. I want to ask directly whether you were taken to the state penitentiary when you were brought to Idaho?

Mr. Borah—We object to that as irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial.

Mr. Darrow—We want to show that they did to these men what they had no legal right whatever to do.

The Court—It may be, Mr. Darrow, but still that is not a matter of defense here.

Mr. Darrow—It has some tendency to show who was responsible for it.

Mr. Borah—The Mine Owners' Association of Colorado could not take these men to the penitentiary. They were there because they were turned over to the custody of certain officers, and that is wholly immaterial.

Mr. Darrow—It is hardly possible that the officers of Idaho would put a man in the penitentiary of their own volition and motion.

Mr. Borah (butting in excitedly)—It is highly improbable that the mine owners of Colorado would put them there.

Mr. Darrow—We don't think so. The Court (intercepting to stop running fire)—The court has ruled on the matter, gentlemen. Proceed!

Q. When did you arrive in Boise? A. We arrived the morning of the 19th . . . of February . . . 1906.

Q. Been waiting for a trial ever since? A. Waiting ever since—

Mr. Borah (flustering)—Wait a minute. We object to that as irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial.

The Court—The objection is sustained. . . . Exception.

Q. Have you been imprisoned ever since? A. Yes sir.

This concluded the direct examination and Borah took up the cross-examination the next morning which was concluded before the noon hour.

Wade R. Parks.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the we-we-are. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LINCOLN'S PROPHECY

WORDS OF A GREAT AND FORE-SIGHTED AMERICAN COMING IRRESISTIBLY TRUE UNDER STRESS OF CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT.

[By Mary Solomon.]

"The money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed."—Lincoln.

It is a great prophecy, which is coming out true, and we can see it with our own eyes. The great gulf which is between the rich and the poor is getting ever wider and deeper as the middle class is rapidly disappearing. It tends to widen and deepen, until, on one side, as we can already see, there are the poor toiling people in poverty and poorly clad crying for bread, while the fruit of their labor is being enjoyed by the rich on the other side of the gulf, by the ones who neither toil nor labor.

While the capitalists enjoy all luxury in idleness they do not want either to hear or see the homes they have made desolate, the starving mother, the hungry, wretched children whose father, perhaps, has added by his own labor to the riches which the capitalists are now enjoying, while he, out of work, in compulsory idleness, is classed with the so-called "tramps."

I hear many voices from all sides, not from the rich (which I would not consider so bad for their way of reasoning), but from working people like ourselves, who do not know that because we have lived under the capitalist system till now, that does not say that we always will. I hear some say: "It is just as well that the working people do not get more for their week's labor, for it would all go to the saloons, and there would be none of the money left after Saturday to live on all week." Then they take a fall out of the Government, fight the gas trust, milk trust, sugar trust, and so forth.

"It is well that the capitalist keeps the product of the workers' labor, for he does good with it anyhow; he does not take it with him when he dies." This is the reasoning, sad to say, which we can hear now in this twentieth century, from the workers who are poor as church-mice, but cannot see the situation clear, or else are kept back by the capitalist's leaning staff, and believe, after Paul, "Obey them that have the rule over you and submit yourselves." (Hebrews, XIII, 17); or, according to Peter, "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the king or supreme," or, "Servants, be subjects to your masters with all fear, not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward." I. Peter, II, 13-18).

As to the liquor it is true that many of the working people drink more or less. But why not look on the other side of the gulf? They do not see who do not look to see. The rich tramps and idlers have their carriages and automobiles waiting in front of their amuse-

ment places to bring them home after they have drunk, eaten and spent as much in one night as the workingman could not earn in half his life. There is nothing said about that; but the saloon is continually held up to the workingman.

The shameful waste of money on the part of the rich is so great that we cannot imagine it, except it be shown to us. As to belief, I think more of the gentle and noble Jesus of Nazareth than to believe that he ever told or inspired Paul or Peter to instruct the people to keep helping on, or give in to, slavery. His words are much grander when we keep them separated from all others. He hated the Pharisees and ecclesiastical authorities and calls them "whited sepulchres full of dead men's bones," "Hypocrites making for a pretence long prayers." "They bind burdens grievous to be borne and lay them on men's shoulders, but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers," he says of them. Jesus loved the poor with such tenderness that it was said, "Such love hath no man." He was delighted to be called the Son of Man and to represent the poor working, but honest people. He was always against the rich and said: "Woe unto you that are rich, for ye have received your consolation. Woe unto you that are full for ye shall hunger." If Christ was on earth this very day he would be crucified by the rich as of old for rebuking them and being on the side of the poor, against them. James wrote soon after, "Go to, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you and shall eat your flesh as if it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold the hire of the labourers, who have reaped your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth and been wanton: ye have nourished your hearts as in a day of slaughter; ye have condemned and killed the just; and he doth not resist you." How different this is to "Servants; be obedient to your masters!"

The time is come when, first of all, the working people begin to know that there is a class struggle; that Labor is above Capital; that Capital is the fruit of Labor and it could never have existed had Labor not first existed; that the war going on between Capital and Labor is the greatest the world has ever seen; and, lastly, that Labor, being above Capital, must not, can not, and will not be trodden and trampled on by the capitalist class and the system of private ownership. Let us therefore hasten with a united effort to bring about the Socialist Republic.

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A REVOLUTIONARY ADDRESS

ADOPTED BY THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE S. L. P. OF KENTUCKY

Nomination of a Ticket and the Adoption of Resolutions on the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Case Also the Work of the Convention.

Louisville, Ky., July 17.—The State Convention of the S. L. P. of Kentucky was held last Sunday afternoon in this city at Germania Hall. Resolutions on the Colorado-Idaho conspiracy were adopted, a ticket was nominated, and an address adopted and ordered printed in a leaflet of which many thousands of copies will be distributed to Kentucky wage workers during the campaign.

The nominations resulted as follows: State ticket—For Governor, J. H. Arnold; for Lieutenant Governor, James Doyle; for Secretary of State, Albert Schmutz; for Attorney General, L. Klienhanz; for Treasurer, James O'Hearn; for Auditor, Emil Gurth; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Louis Fleischman, and for Commissioner of Agriculture, H. Ulrich. City ticket—For Mayor, Fred Blake; for Judge of Police Court, Thomas Sweeney; for members of the Board of Aldermen, Herman Bauer, Matt Meyer, Henry Schwab, H. Fischer, H. Schmitt, H. Schild, Gottlieb Braun, Charles Hitzel, Frank Gaffey and Emil Kurns.

Address to the Working Class of Kentucky.

The Socialist Labor Party in convention assembled reiterates its former declarations, that the workers must organize as a class in a political party of their own, must elect their own candidates, make their own laws, and have their own courts and executives to enforce such laws in the interest of the whole working class.

This, fellow workers, must be done, if we hope ever to break the fetters that bind us in wage slavery to the capitalist class.

We must stand together everywhere, we must strike together if we strike at all, and we must vote together as one man at the ballot box; and when we, through class-conscious organization on the political field, are re-enforced by the revolutionary, industrial organization (the Industrial Workers of the World) on the economic field, then only will we gain the necessary power (industrial and politically) to take and operate in our own interest both the machinery of production, and of Government.

Then, instead of working for an employer in wage slavery for twenty percent of our product as we do now, we shall work for ourselves, in industrial freedom, and enjoy the full product of our toil, together with the benefits and fruits of modern science and culture.

The slave market for human wage slaves must go, the slave pens, the sweat shops, the foul factories, the stinking slums, the rotten disease-breeding tenements, gambling joints and dives, together with "capitalism," the mother and breeder of them all, must go.

The old-time auction block of the negro slave trader, has been relegated to the limbo of the past; and the modern labor market, together with the capitalist dealer in wage slaves, must follow that auction block of the negro chattel slave and slave-trader into the same oblivion of the past.

It is to the interest of the capitalist class to perpetuate the wage system. It is to the interest of the working class to end it. It is to the interest of the workers to own and control the land on which, and the tools and machinery with which they work and produce the necessities of life; and it is to the interest of the capitalist class to prevent this at all hazards, and they will continue to prevent it if they can keep us divided in craft unions (such as the organizations of the A. F. of L.), where the workers continually scab on one another. It is to the interest of the workers to be organized into one powerful industrial union, but it is to the interest of the capitalist class to keep labor split up into many rival craft unions so that in time of strikes one craft can be played against the other (as in the Louisville street car men's strike, and the printers' strike).

Let us never forget the fact that the police and militia are always at the service of the employing class, and that the federal soldiers are frequently called upon to break strikes, and suppress the struggles of our class for better conditions of life. This is true whether the state or national governments are in the hands of the Republicans, Democrats or

so-called reformers. Remember that Grover Cleveland (Democrat) helped break the A. R. U. strike at Chicago, and that McKinley (Republican) did the same service to the capitalists of Idaho. Remember Hazleton, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., and dozens of other instances too numerous to mention, of the suppression of labor by government interference. Almost every state in the union furnishes some striking examples of capitalist interests being always aided by state or federal troops. We have seen the capitalist mine owners of the West authorize and direct their agents, the Pinkerton detectives, to commit various crimes, and then charge the same to the Western Federation of Miners. We have seen the officials of Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, etc., assist in all these nefarious practices of the mine owners and their hired detectives. Ex-Governor Steunenberg was murdered by a Pinkerton detective (Orchard), and the Mine Owners' Association, through their capitalist newspapers, have, with all the means at their command, tried to convict of this crime three innocent men, officers of the Western Federation of Miners. The hanging of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone for this crime is attempted in order to destroy the industrially organized miners' union by strangling its recognized leaders.

Fellow workingmen, head well our warning. Modern capitalist industry has outlived its usefulness, and as a result a new social and industrial order is soon to be born. Present day society everywhere is groaning under the birth pangs of the new republic that is to be; and it is the historic mission of the class-conscious, industrially and politically organized working class, to see that the birth of the young Social Democracy is safely accomplished.

When capitalism emerged from the womb of Feudalism the birth was in some countries (especially in France), accompanied by great violence and bloodshed; because the mass of the people, in their rage, despair and ignorance, must resort to violence as their only method of warfare.

The re-occurrence in America of such a catastrophe upon the advent of Socialism can be averted if the working class gains the proper education in Socialist politics and economics. With the Industrial Workers of the World organized in every industrial centre throughout this country, its members practically in possession of the machinery of production and the means of transportation, the capitalist class can be locked out completely in twenty-four hours.

According to Henry Laurens Call (member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science), less than one per cent. of the population of the U. S. has the power to lock out of employment ninety per cent. of the wage working class.

If this enormous power is in the hands of a small bunch of capitalists, why cannot the working class, properly organized, turn the tables and lock out the capitalist employers?

This (the locking out of the capitalists) is the final goal of the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, the only difference being that in the Socialist Republic the former capitalist (though locked out of his present position of tyrannizing over and robbing the workers) will at least be given the chance to do some useful work and enjoy the full product of it, whereas to-day thousands of workers, when locked out, are robbed of even the opportunity to gain a living by working for wages.

Any member of the working class desiring additional information regarding the justice of our demands, and the history of the Socialist movement can obtain that information by reading the official paper owned and published by the Socialist Labor Party, the Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, N. Y.

Send for sample copy. The New York Labor News Company, 28 City Hall Place, New York, is the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party. Send for a catalogue of their books on Socialism—the labor movement.

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HAYWOOD'S DIRECT EXAMINATION

DEFENDANT IN THE FAMOUS IDAHO CASE GIVES HIS TESTIMONY.

Evidence Showing Upright Character of W. F. M. Methods Shut Out by Court's Rulings.

(Continued.)

Q. When did you next hear anything about Harry Orchard or Thomas Hogan? A. I next heard of him in connection with the assassination of Governor Steunenberg. . . . I think first through the press.

Q. Now, what was that first information you got in reference to the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg? A. I heard of it the next morning.

Q. You mean through the newspapers? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you discuss it? A. Yes sir. . . . I discussed it the very morning we learned of it. I went to the office—that was Sunday morning and there were some of the members of the board there, I believe Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Moyer, and it was very generally discussed. The union men that visited the office discussed it. . . . I think that it was within two or three days that it was announced that the Federation was responsible and that it was the outcome of the Coeur d'Alene trouble.

Q. Was the question discussed as to who Thomas Hogan was? A. Yes, sir.

Q. After reading the accounts of it and the discussion took place, did you make up your mind who he was? A. I believe that we did. . . . I think the very next information of a definite character was the telegram that was signed "J. L. Simpkins," from Spokane. When I received the telegram I looked it over and saw that it was a cipher message, and I took it into Mr. Moyer's room and we attempted to decipher it, but it was received very late in the evening, and I had some mail to get ready to post, and he took it home that night and brought it back the next morning and read it as he had deciphered it.

Q. When Mr. Moyer brought that down what did you do? A. We talked the matter over and it seemed to us of some serious import and we concluded the best thing to do was to consult with our attorney. Acting on that idea we called up the office of Mr. Murphy and were informed that he was at home confined in his bed. . . . He was very ill at that time and has been since.

Q. Were you any exercised over this telegram and the matters that were arising at that time? A. Yes, sir, we were. . . . We took the street car and went out to Mr. Murphy's home and we were taken into his bed room and we laid the matter before him, and Mr. Murphy advised us not to act hastily; he did not think there was anything serious about the matter, and the best thing we could do was to wait a few days, await developments and give him an opportunity to think it over. . . . I next heard from Mr. Murphy, if I remember rightly, on Saturday or Sunday morning—Sunday morning, I think—by telephone, in which Mr. Murphy advised me to get some good attorney in Idaho who would look after the interests of the organization.

Q. Did you call him up or did he call you up? A. He called me up. . . . After discussing the matter with him and talking over the different attorneys with whom I was acquainted, I told him I knew Mr. Nugent in Silver City and I believed that he was as good a man as I could get in this immediate vicinity, that is, with whom I was acquainted, and he advised me to wire to the secretary (of the Silver City local) to secure Mr. Nugent.

Q. Was all that talk over the telephone or did you meet him personally? A. It was all over the telephone.

Q. And then you sent the telegram that has already been read? (The telegram referred to reads as follows:

"January 7th, 1906.

"R. J. Hanlon, Sec'y Miners' Union, Silver City, Idaho.

"Employ John F. Nugent at the expense of the Western Federation of Miners to protect the interests of the organization at Boise. Answer.

"Wm. D. Haywood, Sec'y Treas., W. F. M.")

A. Yes, sir, that is, the first telegram has been read that was sent, I think, on the 7th, if I remember rightly, where in I requested the secretary to employ Mr. Nugent to look after the interests of the organization in Boise.

Q. What day of the week was it that you sent it? A. I don't remember. I think it was either Saturday or Sunday.

Q. When did you write to—? A. I did not write for some time after that. The next day Mr. Murphy came to the office, I believe. I called him up and told him I had a reply to the telegram I had sent, and he came to the office and dictated the second telegram that has been introduced. (The telegram from Silver City replying to the first

wire sent is as follows:

"Silver City, Idaho, January 7, 1906. "Wm. D. Haywood, Sec'y Treas., W. F. M., Denver.

"Wire at length in what manner you wish Nugent to proceed. He wants full particulars as to what is the attack on the organization and what is the complaint.

"R. J. Hanlon, Sec'y Silver City Miners' Union.")

After consultation Murphy dictated the following reply:

"Denver, Colo., January 8th, 1906.

"R. J. Hanlon, Fin'l Sec'y., Miners' Union, Silver City, Idaho.

"Press dispatches indicate that there is another conspiracy entered into to connect the Western Federation of Miners with grave crimes, several persons in Caldwell, Idaho, have been arrested in pursuance to this conspiracy. The Western Federation of Miners defends no member guilty of crime, but in the past it found every one of its members accused of crime innocent, and they would have been the victims of a conspiracy had the organization not aided in their defense. So have Mr. Nugent take up the defense of any member of the organization, so that, if innocent, they may be discharged.

"Wm. D. Haywood, Sec'y Treas., W. F. M.")

Q. That is the one Mr. Murphy dictated, is it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You sent that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then followed the rest of the correspondence we have already read? A. Yes, sir, my letter to the secretary, enclosing a letter from Mr. Murphy.

Q. Your letter to the secretary enclosed Mr. Murphy's letter? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will show you defendant's exhibit 24 for identification and ask you if that is a copy of Mr. Murphy's letter? A. This is the copy of that as I remember it and I have read it.

Mr. Borah: We object to it as incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant, and as a self-serving declaration, and its authenticity has not yet been sufficiently established at this time. I don't care to argue it, but I think it is apparent that the letter is inadmissible.

The Court: I read the letter yesterday and I will hear from Mr. Darrow.

Mr. Darrow: The other letter, your Honor, was introduced and read without objection—the letter of Mr. Haywood. That was a letter to employ counsel, and it was doubtless competent, and it was introduced and read without objection and admitted. The letter makes this a part of the communication. It is referred to and is a part of it, and just as much a part of it as if written out in this letter. The letter we have already introduced, as I understand, says: "I enclose you a copy of letter directed to Mr. Nugent by Attorney J. H. Murphy, and would also call your attention to articles under caption enclosed which appear in the last issue of the Miners' Magazine." Now, the Murphy letter is a part of that correspondence and a part of the whole transaction, and it seems to me just as competent as any other part of it. Now, as to the identification, there surely can be no question about that. Mr. Haywood has examined it and identifies this as being a copy that was sent to the secretary with this letter.

The Court: The court will not base its ruling upon the question of the authenticity of the matter, but it appears to the court that under no possible circumstances can the information contained in that letter be proper evidence to be submitted to this jury on behalf of this defendant. For that reason the court will sustain the objection.

Mr. Darrow: You sustain the objection on the ground of competency alone and materiality?

The Court: I place my ruling on that ground.

Mr. Darrow: I want to save an exception.

Said defendant's exhibit 24 for identification so offered in evidence is in words and figures as follows, to wit:

Defendant's Exhibit 24.

Copy.

Denver, Jan. 8, 1906.

Mr. John F. Nugent, Attorney at Law, Silver City, Idaho.

My dear sir:—

Owing to the newspaper reports indicating there was a determination to connect the Western Federation of Miners with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, and also with the blowing up of a railroad depot in the Cripple Creek district a couple of years ago, and my attention having been called to these reports, I advised the officers of the Association here that it was their duty to employ a reputable lawyer in Idaho to look after the defense of these men, so that they might not be the victims of a conspiracy, which

I have reason to believe exists. First of all, I wish to state that I do not believe there is any association of men in the world that is freer from criminal designs than the Western Federation of Miners. Its officers understand that no organization can or should live, that commits unlawful acts; or to accomplish lawful things by unlawful means. Every day the organization is aiding widows and orphans. It is burying the dead who were killed in the discharge of their duties in the mines, and other dangerous places in which it was necessary for men to work for a livelihood. It is taking care of the sick, building hospitals and the like; and in all of its councils I have never heard any of its officers advocating crime; but, on the contrary, they have expressed themselves in a vigorous manner against its perpetration, and anywhere that it was known that the members of the organization might be likely to violate the law, a warning for them to desist from doing so, and staying within the law, has been sent. In Colorado large numbers were arrested and thrown into prison and charged with heinous crimes. For the time being I was stunned and shocked at the terrible charges, and they came from such a high source that I thought there must be some foundation for them. And yet knowing the attitude of the organization against crime, I was compelled to believe that at least the organization itself would be found wholly disconnected with any evil doings of individual members. The result has been that out of all of these horrible and terrible charges not a single conviction occurred; but, on the contrary, some of the accusers of the members of the organization have found their way to the penitentiary on account of their own evil doings. The district attorney admitted to me that the attorney for the Mine Owners' Association requested him to make a number of arrests and when the district attorney called for the information, he insisted that they had it and in due time would produce it but that the arrests should be made and charges all the way from murder to assault and battery were made, and men were imprisoned upon the charges. In dismissing a large number of cases the district attorney admitted to me that he had no evidence but took the word of the attorney for the mine owners, that he had criminal evidence against the men so charged. The mine owners' attorney was at that time Mr. S. D. Crump; I think he is yet the attorney, and I am told he is on his way to Idaho in connection with the charges made against the members of the miners' union arrested at Caldwell. Now, of course, I am very reluctant to say anything about the integrity of an attorney, but if Mr. Crump did such things here, it is natural to suppose when he was working in the same interest, that he will endeavor to do similar acts there. His going there causes me to believe that a conspiracy has been formed, or the carrying out of a conspiracy a long time ago formed, is about to be consummated, and therefore the men arrested deserve the counsel and assistance of one of the best attorneys in the State. Whoever murdered Governor Steunenberg was a cold, cowardly rascal, and he deserves the full penalty of the law, and the Western Federation of Miners will have nothing to do with his defense. But when it is attempted to fasten a black crime on this organization, that helps the widows and orphans of deceased members, aids endeavors to raise the moral and intellectual place of their members—then it is the duty of the organization to step in and prevent any man being convicted by reason of the conspiracy existing. So, the purpose of defending the innocent has been the sole object of my suggestions of employing an attorney in Idaho. If I were to believe for a moment that the officers of the Western Federation of Miners were encouraging any of their members to commit crime, I would sever my connection with it in an instant; but everything that I have seen since my connection with it as an attorney, has been in the opposite direction. And of course, if it were otherwise, then these accusations against its members would have shown its true character; but the most stringent inquiry always showed the organization absolutely disconnected with any offense charged, and also showed that the members were the victims of a conspiracy, and that the charges were made only for the purpose of inciting hatred and ill-will of the public against the organization, and its members, for the purpose of accomplishing the evil designs of the accusers?

So, kindly see the defendants, give them such advice as it is proper for an attorney to give to a client, and such a defense as the law warrants in their case.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) John H. Murphy.

(Remember the Judge ruled out the above letter notwithstanding Haywood's letter of transmittal had been read the day before.)

(The end.)

BOSTON LETTER

Steel Trust Buying Children at One Dollar a Head—S. L. P. Shows Way to End It.

(Special Correspondence.)

Boston, July 29.—Boston Common presented an unusual aspect Sunday afternoon. Numerous groups were attracted by various speakers, each expounding some doctrine, or advocating some petty measure or reform claiming to be the only remedy to cure social ills.

The S. L. P. held the largest meeting of them all. Eloquently and distinctly did Reimer announce to the vast audience the acquittal of Haywood. The news was received with applause.

Reimer gave a brief outline of the cause of Haywood's incarceration, proving beyond doubt that it was not the man, Haywood, that aroused the Western capitalists but it was the principle of industrial unionism which Haywood advocated.

While the S. L. P. meeting was going on, another meeting was started about 100 yards from ours with Vice-President Fairbanks as a drawing card. Being induced by an S. P. man to hear the "great" statesman, I went. I was more than repaid for my trouble. I heard such "truths" as I would not expect our "statesman" to give in public.

This meeting was preceded by sermons preached by several clergymen. Hymns were sung. The clergymen seemed to try to outdo each other in telling the great blessings the American working class was enjoying, particularly the Bay State workmen. They told how prosperity and abundance was evident throughout the State, and how it therefore behooved everybody to feel proud, and especially so on this glorious occasion, the Old Home week. One of the preachers, however, hinted that it was no longer Boston but boss-town. At last Mr. Fairbanks appeared on the platform. The chairman introduced him as "next to the greatest man on earth." A feeble applause greeted him.

Mr. Fairbanks is a bad logician and still worse as an actor. The utter absence of sincerity and enthusiasm, none but the blind could fail to see. He maintained the same facial expression during the entire eulogy of capitalism; while his hands were gesticulating in all directions. In short, he is the ordinary type of the cheap politician. As to truthfulness of the statement about prosperity being rampant the enclosed clipped from the Boston American, July 28th issue, will furnish some evidence.

[Enclosure.]

MINOR EMPLOYEES OF STEEL TRUST SOLD BODY AND SOUL.

Parents Are Compelled to Sign Release Deed Before Work Is Secured.

Hundreds Execute It.

Worcester, July 27.—The American Steel and Wire Trust is buying children in Worcester for \$1 a head.

Several hundred have already been sold to slaves in the three huge mills of the trust in this city, and the sale of hundreds of others will soon be consummated if the State authorities do not interfere.

Many parents have refused to sell their children into slavery, and it is expected that they will soon have to find employment elsewhere than in the trust mills for their boys and girls.

The Steel and Wire Trust is determined that it shall own its employees body and soul.

To secure absolute control of the children the trust recently demanded that their parents sign "A MINOR'S RELEASE."

Each parent who signs this receives one dollar, and for that dollar he or she waives forever all control over the child; all right to collect his or her pay and all legal rights, in the opinion of the trust's attorney, to collect damages should the child be killed or maimed in the mills.

Here is a copy of the "minor's release," by which the parent makes his child a slave for a mite of the trust's gold:

Minor's release.

Know all men by these presents, That, in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) and other good and valuable considerations, to me in hand paid, I of have emancipated and do hereby emancipate of my son, of and from any and all liability to render or account for his service to me, and all obligations to me of whatsoever kind or nature, and do hereby release and forever waive any and all right which I may have in and to his services, or any wages or salary

RICHARDSON'S MASTERLY ARGUMENT

THRILLING SUMMING UP SPEECH OF ATTORNEY FOR HAYWOOD DEFENSE ON JULY 23—FLIMSY AND PERJURED TESTIMONY OF PROSECUTION TORN TO TATERS BY HIS MATCHLESS ELOQUENCE.

(Continued.)

Mr. RICHARDSON: I asked him the question if he did not do it because of some imaginary offense, and my memory is he said he did, but if I am wrong about that you gentlemen know what the evidence was. Here was a grandfather whom he didn't know how he came to his death, nor when he came to his death, and yet he knew this grandfather's name. I say that the examination on that matter, I say that the photograph upon that matter shows the condition of this man's mind and what his mind was running on when he went into the Cripple Creek district in the summer of 1902 or 1903, I am not quite sure which. When he got into that Cripple Creek district he stayed there until after the strike of 1903. I believe he got in there about the fourth of July and I believe it was 1902.

He stayed there for but a little over a year and we didn't hear much of him. The strike of August 10th, 1903, occurred. The district at the time of the strike was peaceful. It remained peaceful for a period of one month and men were out on a strike. The mines were quiet, and if the men remained on strike and the country remained quiet the strikers would win. If violence of any kind or character occurred every member of the Federation knew or was bound to know that the Mine Owners would make the most of that condition, whoever was responsible for it, in order to break the Western Federation of Miners. Now let us see what happened there. There is no act of violence complained of in that quiet district during that month of August. On September 1st, the same day, two events occurred which resulted in the bringing of the troops into the district three days later. A justice of the peace was beaten up, to what extent we are not advised by this record. For what reason we don't know. Whether it was for some decision he had rendered in a lawsuit or who it was who had beat him up we have no knowledge. It is fair to presume in the state of this record and in the manner in which this country has been raked from one end to the other that if there was any connection between the beating up of the justice of the peace and the Western Federation of Miners the attorneys for the prosecution would have made it apparent. But there is nothing of that kind which appears in this case. The only piece of evidence that they bring before you is that in a district holding 25,000 people, probably five or six thousand of whom were out on strike, perhaps ten thousand of whom were out of employment because of that strike, but Mr. Stewart, this poor old upstart man, was beaten up, as he says, by certain men who were connected with the Western Federation of Miners. Not a leader does he mention, not a knowledge of their grievance against him do we have unless, forsooth, it was because he was building a fence around the Golden Cycle mine, and for that beating of a man who was known, by men who were known, the governor of the state of Colorado immediately rushes in to the assistance of the Mine Owners' Association, the Colorado National Guard, and Holman tells you on the stand that the mines of the district were assessed to take up the warrants which were issued for the pay of that guard so-called into the district at that time. Who servants were this militia? In whose interest were they called? What would they be liable to do and all for one assault or two assaults at most in a district of 25,000 people who were otherwise peaceable and comfortable and engaged in the administration of their own affairs and of law and of justice? Gentlemen, it was the irrepressible conflict between the capitalists who owned the mines on the one hand and the Western Federation of Miners on the other who were seeking to compel the capitalists to make the American Smelting & Refining Company through its mills at Colorado City, by whatever name it was known, employ the fathers

earned by him; and do hereby authorize any and all persons whatsoever to contract with my said son without any liability to me, and to pay him his wages, and to do any and all things and make any and all contracts, with said son, without any liability to me; and authorize the said son to appropriate and receive, for his own use and benefit, without any liability to me, his services, and pay and all proceeds or avails thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at this day of 190

Witness:

(Seal)

of these families whom it had discharged because of the fact that they were members of the Western Federation of Miners. That was the condition which resulted in the calling in of the troops of September 4th of 1903. Should we find fault with the governor of Colorado for it? Should we find fault with the Mine Owners' Association for demanding it? Should we find fault with the Western Federation of Miners for complaining of it? But, gentlemen of the jury, things went on in that district in a perfectly quiet manner until an event occurred which they claim now should be considered by this jury here. The first event which happened was the train wrecking which occurred on the 16th day of November of 1903, a previous attempt having been made, although we have no evidence of what the attempt consisted of, other than Scott's statement to Orchard with respect to it, on the evening of November 15th, 1903. The first time in the district that we have got any knowledge of this man Orchard he is associated with Mr. Scott, a detective of the railroad in the Cripple Creek district, and a close associate of Mr. Sterling, a detective of the Mine Owners. We find him going to them on the 15th day of November of 1903 and telling them there is going to be a wreck, according to the evidence as it appears from Mr. Orchard and according to the evidence as it appears from Mr. Scott, he testifies that the wreck had already been attempted. What is the evidence upon that? I think it is as clear as it is that the sun has arisen this morning that Mr. Orchard and Mr. Sterling were responsible for that attempted train wrecking, and I will tell you why I think so. Rush says, and he is certainly a disinterested witness if anybody is—he is not a member of the Mine Owners' Association nor a member of the Miners' Union—that on the night of the attempted wreck, nobody knowing about this first attempt at a wreck, he having run there every night and never being advised of it at all, that Scott and Sterling got into this train and asked him where there was a good place to wreck a train, and he tells them, and they then ask him to let them off at that place, and tells him that the attempt has been made. In the meantime, after leaving them there, he has gone on to the end of his run, has turned around and come back to that place, and what does he find? His train is stopped, the headlight is thrown into the track, and it is found on the inside—a place where there is no danger—of the rail on a curve there got having been about ten of the spikes gone and two out of the four bolts taken out of the fishplate, so that there wasn't a particle of danger in running his train on the track as it had been left. If for any reason an extra had followed or an extra had gone on before them and Scott and Sterling had known about it they took pains to see that there should be no injury to the company's property, and on the strength of that, gentlemen, the first arrests were made. And who was arrested? The leaders in the district of the Western Federation of Miners. Why? Because these men were out on a strike, because they were conducting a strike, because public sentiment must be manufactured against them, as I take it; because, if any violence occurred it would be manufactured against them. And they knew, and later on there was a report from a Pinkerton detective that each member of the Western Federation of Miners was a committee of one to prevent a disturbance of any kind in the district, and immediately it was heralded to the world that on the 16th of November of 1903 the Western Federation was responsible for an attempt to wreck the Florence and Cripple Creek train and kill a lot of non-union miners, and so sympathy was started in the direction of the Mine Owners' Association and against the Western Federation, and these men were put into jail and many of them were kept there on that charge for a period of two or three months and most of them were finally discharged without any trial whatsoever. They eventually brought three of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in that district to trial. What was the result? The president of the union was discharged by the judge at the close of the state's evidence. Mr. Orchard, who knew, as he tells this jury, of that attempt at train wrecking and who was responsible for it, was never called as a witness in that case. Why wasn't he called? Why, if he knew about it? Because Mr. Orchard was a handy man for Mr. Scott and Mr. Sterling. Because his usefulness would be impaired if

he was called as a witness for the prosecution in that case; and in the course of the trial it was developed that if any one was implicated in that attempt at train wrecking it was a man named Beckman, who was not put upon trial in that case, who was a member of the union and who as it now appears was a Pinkerton detective at the very time that the thing complained of was on trial and at the time of its alleged three union men on trial, one of them discharged by the court, two of them discharged by the jury and another member of the Federation, as it was supposed, who was implicated but who was not put upon trial at all and who it turned out was a Pinkerton detective. So much for the train wrecking case. I think you, gentlemen, will believe that the Federation of Miners was not responsible for that case, whoever else might have been. But in the meantime this man Orchard says that something had been done. He says that in December, 1903, he had been to Denver and had become acquainted with the leaders of the Western Federation. He says that the Vindicator incident had occurred, and I will take up that Vindicator matter and talk with you about that. Now there is no pretence that at either of these times was Orchard acquainted with any leader of the Western Federation of Miners other than those who were local to that district. He knew Parker, who is dead. He knew Kennison, who is dead. He knew Davis, who is alive and who came here as promptly as he heard Mr. Orchard testify. He knew Mr. Easterly, who had lived there, and who likewise has been here in the course of the trial. He says that Mr. Parker told him, or Mr. Davis, I have forgotten which, that if he would touch off a carload of powder in the Vindicator mine which he, Orchard, had discovered there, that he would pay him \$200 for it. Now let us see about that. Orchard had discovered a carload of powder in one of the levels of the Vindicator mine. I believe that the powder man of the Vindicator said that it was on the eighth level of that mine. Orchard must have been very familiar with the mine. Why? Because he was high-grading on it, he had worked there, and he had become an ore thief. Whenever he broke down any ore in the mine or discovered any that was rich, he concealed all of it that he could upon his person and he carried it away. And after he had ceased to work there he went into the mine, he went through its levels, he became familiar with it and he continued his high-grading in that mine. That was his method of making a living at that time—at least he doesn't appear to have been doing any work other than high-grading after he got into that detectable employment. Now how did that conversation arise? Who took the matter up first? Orchard told Davis with respect to it. Davis didn't go to him. Orchard, according to his own testimony, suggested the crime to Davis, and he says that Davis offered him \$200 if he would touch off the powder. He didn't touch it off; no, he didn't claim that anything was due and yet he was mad because he hadn't been paid anything for it, and that was the reason that he told Scott and Sterling about the attempt at the train wrecking. He also said, if I remember correctly in regard to that, that he did not claim anything on account of the attempt to blow up the Vindicator mine with regard to this powder, but he was jealous because they didn't give him the job of the train wrecking which he thought was an easier job and which he thought under all of the circumstances he ought to have. So for two reasons, because he hadn't been paid the powder, because he hadn't been paid for the thing he didn't do, and because he was jealous for the reason that he was not allowed to commit another crime that he wanted to commit, he went and told these men about this attempt at train wrecking. Well, now, after the train wrecking, which occurred on November 16th, there was another event in which Orchard said that he participated and that was the setting of a bomb in the Vindicator mine; he had been inspired to do that by Parker and Parker had told him that he thought it would be a good idea to set off a bomb down there and kill forty of these non-union men. Think of it! These men were largely those who had been members of the Western Federation of Miners, their brethren, some of whom felt compelled perhaps by necessity to work, notwithstanding the fact the strike was on. Some of them were imported and non-union men. And here was Mr. Davis, a man who Orchard says had been arrested for the blowing up of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, a man who was at the head of the union or very near the head of the union in that district, hiring Orchard to set a bomb, taking him into his confidence, when as Mr. Hawley tells you there is nothing on the face of the earth that Mr. Davis wouldn't brave in the shape of danger, that you could tell it from

(Continued on page 6.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE

23 City Hall Place, New York.
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Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary; Max
Heyman, National Treasurer.

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New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-
respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:
In 1888 2,068
In 1892 21,187
In 1896 36,564
In 1900 34,191
In 1904 34,172

United States, 50 cents a year, 25
cents for six months;
Canada, \$1 a year; 50 cents for six
months.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907.

Business means getting the property
of others.—TALLEYRAND.

BARRETT'S CLEAN BREAST.

A character that has been vividly
thrown on the canvass of the labor
movement by the Haywood trial, by
evidence piled high and deep, is that
of the "agent provocateur." The
"agent provocateur," or "provocative
agent" has for years piled his nefarious
calling to the joy and profit of the
capitalist class. While well known to
the bosses, in whose employ he has
ever served as a servile tool to break
a union or to wreck a strike, the pro-
vocative agent has been but meagerly
known to the men. It is but recently
that his true character is meeting ex-
posure.

The peculiar work of the provoca-
tive agent falls into two distinct yet
related methods. Either he may, while
himself keeping out of reach of the
law, urge and incite others to deeds
of violence, which serve as pretexts
for their own persecution or even
death; or, failing in that, he may com-
mit the deeds himself and blame them
on the person or persons whom it is
"desirable" to have out of the way.
By a skilful combination of these two
methods James McParland broke up
in Pennsylvania thirty years ago an
economic organization known as the
Molly Maguires. It was in this way
that A. W. Grattias and George W.
Riddell worked for the dissolution of
locals of the Western Federation of
Miners. It was by the use of these two
methods that a murderous conspiracy
was built up against William D. Hay-
wood and his fellow officers of the
W. F. M. To borrow an illustration
from abroad, these two methods, com-
bined at times with open massacre,
are the stock in trade of the League
of True Russians and the Czar's Black
Hundreds to break up the Russian
Revolution.

Of course, to the proper fruition of
the machinations of the provocative
agent, secrecy was necessary. He had
to masquerade as an honest working
man; he had to cloak himself in the
mantle of innocence. Accordingly we
find him working along in shop, mill
or mine, with the other employees, at
the same or lower wages, and no fa-
vours from the boss. We find him sub-
mitting to all the toil, indignity and
want of the wage-slave's life, not that
he might aid the wage-slave in his
struggle for emancipation, but that he
might the more effectually work in
hostility to that very emancipation.
We find the capitalist press, ever the
spokesman of the master class, on
every occasion defending and white-
washing the traitor, and leading him
with praises in his moments of suc-
cess. It was the capitalist press that
showered its praises on McParland
when the case concocted by him was
sprung against William D. Haywood;
it is that same press which now that
the case has been exploded, defends
the provocative agent by declaring
that "if the unions had behaved them-
selves in the first place, he never would
have sought admission into them," and
by further alleging that the yarns of
the Pinkerton spies are not "manufac-
tured evidence" but "real evidence."

But a man's evidence against him-
self is the best evidence. Likewise a
class's or profession's evidence against
itself is the best. The "agent provoca-
teur," or provocative agent has out of
his own mouth condemned himself.
In the midst of all the vapors of
the capitalist press trying to prove
the provocative agent an uncrowned
saint, scattering those vapors like
the morning's sun on the pestilential
vapors of a swamp, has fallen the con-
fession of Constable Barrett, of the
Belfast police force.

Barrett, an old and tried member
of the force, speaks with authority.
He says promotion in the Belfast po-
lice is impossible unless a man make
of himself a provocative agent. And
how does he define a "provocative

agent"? The character is amply defined
in the statement he makes in the
name of his brother officers, that they
desire "to put an end to this abomi-
nable system of MANUFACTURING
CRIME!"

Barrett's evidence is evidence at first
hand, and can not be disputed. Bar-
rett well knew by experience the sys-
tem used by the master class in its
fight against the producing class.
Barrett made a clean breast. By it he
has condemned and exposed for ever
that despicable character, the agent
provocateur.

A BRILLIANT BOUQUET.

Having no one but capitalists throw
them bouquets becomes, after a time,
monotonous for the great "leaders of
organized labor" in America; and, be-
sides, it is a bad gig away. So once in
a while they vary the program by toss-
ing a few at themselves—or each other.

The latest to indulge in the pleasant
and playful joy of bouquet tossing is
Matthew Cuneform, national president of
the Stationary Engineers. He has aimed
a luscious bunch of roses full at the
noble brow of the Right Hon. Samuel
P. Gompers himself. He says, in con-
trasting the A. F. of L. with the Western
Federation of Miners, and Gompers with
Haywood:

"Gompers is the 'grand old man' of
union labor. He is typical, in his char-
acter and make-up, of those principles
for which honest organized labor stands."

Understanding always that "honest"
organized labor in Mr. Cuneform's mouth
means "A. F. of L." organized labor,
the bouquet becomes fairly scintillating
in its brilliancy. It amounts to saying:
"Gompers and the A. F. of L. travel
hand in hand. Each has made the
other what it is. On all questions of
principle, tactics, and methods, they are
one. Each is exemplified and embodied
in the other. What each one does, the
other endorses and becomes part sponsor
in."

Or, in other words:

"When in the great coal strike of 1902
the soft coal miners were kept at work
scabbing it on their brothers in the hard
coal field, it was with the full consent of
Gompers and the A. F. of L. When in
the subway strike of 1905 the power-
house employees were kept at work sup-
plying the power with which imported
scabs operated the trains and broke the
strike, Gompers and the A. F. of L.
looked on approvingly. When in the
L. W. mill strike at Skowhegan last
February president Golden of the United
Textile Workers offered to fill the shop
with union men, it was with the full
knowledge and approbation of Gompers
and the A. F. of L. When a dual union
of electricians was organized in San
Francisco later in the spring to defeat
the strike and disrupt the organization
of the existing union, Gompers and the
A. F. of L. beamed with joy and satis-
faction. When, just lately, the order
issued from A. F. of L. headquarters ex-
pelling the brewers because they refused
to break up their splendid industrial
organization and open the way for craft
scabbing in the breweries, Gompers and
the A. F. of L. applauded the act. When-
ever, in short, any one of the thousand
and one historic acts of downright treas-
on to the working class was committed
by Gompers and the American Federation
of Labor, they, the perpetrators of the
act, patted each other on the back there-
for, and vowed to do it again."

Far-spreading are the scintillations
from Matthew Cuneform's bouquet.
They illumine the dark recesses of A.
F. of L. knavery and betrayal and show
that such conduct is ingrained in the or-
ganization. Both it and its leader are
stumbling blocks in the path of the
working class to emancipation. Both
must be swept aside by the working class
in its triumphant march to its own.

STOPPING THE NUISANCE.

The killing of a small boy in the
East Side by a sight-seeing automo-
bile yesterday serves to call attention
to the long list of automobile acci-
dents which has been increasing of
late with sickening rapidity. No long-
er ago than the 4th instant, Mrs.
Catherine Barry, the wife of a New
York policeman, was struck by a
speeding auto-car in the city streets
and killed. On August 3rd, Edward
Bennett was hurled from his bicycle
by a law-disregarding chauffeur in
New Rochelle, and died a few hours
later in a hospital. On August 1, the
little daughter of an Illinois farmer
was run down by an automobile far
exceeding the speed limit, and soon
succumbed to her injuries. A day
or two before that, a similar fate be-
fell a young boy in the same state.
On July 29 a heavy touring car going
50 miles an hour crashed into a
buggy on Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn,
throwing out the four occupants, one
of whom had his right arm broken,
and completely demolishing the ve-
hicle. On July 22—why trace fur-
ther back this catalogue of virtual as-
sault and murder? Even disregarding
the seven severe automobile acci-

cidents in this vicinity in the last
two weeks in which the seven deaths
and the innumerable broken noses,
arms, and ribs were confined, luckily,
to the law-breaking occupants of the
cars themselves, the tale is already
sufficiently gory.

Evidently the automobile is running
amuck. Realizing this, for very self-
protection the legislatures of the var-
ious states have enacted laws regu-
lating the speed at which automatic
vehicles may travel on their roads.
Every one of the accidents mentioned
was the result of illegal speeding, and
could not have occurred had these
laws been obeyed. But so imbued is
the capitalist class with the spirit of
disregard and contempt for law, that
the protective effect of these statutes
is practically nil. They are to all in-
tents and purposes dead letters.

Nay, more; not only does the capi-
talist class—for how many working
men own or hope to own autos?—
ignore the speed laws, but they take
active measures to circumvent them,
and render them still more inopera-
tive. The attitude and language on
this point of the Norristown, Pa.,
Automobile Club is typical. The
club has posted all the roads leading
into that town with signs reading—
"Slow down—You are in a police
trap!" Are these signs to prevent the
slaughtering of the citizens of Norristown?
Obviously not! They are posted,
according to the open declara-
tion of the Club, because its fellow
autoists are being arrested and fined
for "indulging in a trifle too fast
pace," and the Club is "determined to
put a stop to the nuisance."

That language has been heard be-
fore. "A nuisance," cried the packing
trust against the exposure of its meth-
ods of canning bob veal and selling
"measly" pork. "A nuisance," cried
the railroads against the probe of their
discriminative rate system, and the
resultant order to abolish rebates. "A
nuisance," cried the insurance com-
panies against the unveiling of their
crass and illegal usage of their policy-
holders' money for their own finan-
cial stock-gambling. "A nuisance,"
cried the Standard Oil and the Duke
tobacco trust against the revelation of
their ownership of ostensibly inde-
pendent concerns and their cut-throat
methods against competitors. "A nu-
isance," cries the whole capitalist
class whenever the mask is torn from
its inherently criminal conduct, and
a remedy is sought therefor.

The nuisance to be stopped is not the
fining of a few speed-law-breaking
automobilists. The nuisance to be stop-
ped is capitalism itself. That stepping
must be done by the working class,
organized as a unit, politically and in-
dustrially; and done it shall be.

WANTED, A CHAMPION.

A nation this is and always has been
of heroes; and yet to-day, when a mon-
strous injustice stalks the land,
trampling upon the liberty of the people,
their wrongs are crying for a champion
in vain.

For years past, Socialists have made
themselves busy as agitators, stirring up
discontent. They have organized bodies
of workmen and precipitated strikes,
when (we have it upon the authority of
the press) everyone until their advent
had been satisfied. The "better class"
of workers have resented these intrusions
and interferences on the part of the
Socialists. These agitators have wrought
up class feeling, and bodies of super-
heated men, under their leadership, have
induced and persuaded, and even, by
intimidation, compelled men to remain
idle when they wanted to work. But
to the disgrace of the Nation, it cannot
be said that on any such occasion the
wronged ones ever wanted for a hero to
champion their right to "individual lib-
erty."

President Cleveland arose to the oc-
casion and sent the United States troops
into Illinois over the protest of Governor
Altgeld, in order that American citizens
might feel the protection of the Nation
in their enjoyment of their right to con-
tract and sell their services without in-
terference or molestation from any un-
ion. President McKinley, emulating the
heroic example of Cleveland, mobilized
the Nation's military forces to Idaho to
safeguard individual liberty in the Coeur
d'Alenes. The performances of Govern-
or James H. Peabody won him inter-
national fame as the defender at all costs
of the "individual liberty" of men to
work while other men are on strike. And
so on back and forth across the country,
the aggressions of Socialists and labor
unionists might be traced, and the spot-
light thrown upon the heroes who have
successfully risen and defended with
marked distinction "individual liberty."
History might be recounted until was
reached and witnessed the present Min-
nesota strike, with its hero, Governor
Johnson, standing out in a commanding
attitude and in the face of 15,000 strikers
unflinchingly proclaiming to a few
scabs that they will be protected in the
exercise of their "individual liberty."

In the spot light thrown on Johnson
would also stand out the approval of the
press: "He has shown that he is made
of Presidential stuff." In view of this
array, the Nation has nightly laid its
head to sleep, not doubting that there
would always arise a hero to champion
individual liberty.

Shocked and stunned must have been
the people when they read that North
Carolina had established a 2½ cent fare.
Alarmed must they have been when they
learned that legislators, governor and
judges were united in their support of
this tyrannical measure. In despair
they must have waited as the days went
by and not a man in all that common-
wealth of North Carolina arose to cham-
pion the cause of liberty, and proclaim
the LAW that every individual citizen
has the INALIENABLE RIGHT to con-
tract with the railroad company and pay
whatever fare he sees fit to pay.—Not an
editor even arose to say that the people
had willingly, gladly and satisfactorily paid
2½ cents until wrought up and inter-
fered with by agitators. Not a soldier
was sent to protect the passengers in
their right to pay 2½ cents if they
wanted to. Their wrongs are crying for
a hero.

The Carolina turmoil stilled for a mo-
ment, then came the voice of Governor
Cummins of Iowa, who, in the disguise
of an attack upon the Chicago and Rock
Island, was really assaulting the liberty
of passengers to pay, as is their inalien-
able individual right, whatever rate they
may agree upon with the railroad com-
pany. And no hero has yet arisen to
defend those tyrannized passengers in
Iowa.

Under cover of anti-trust law, a cam-
paign is on to smother and stifle the
individual liberty of purchasers in Texas
to pay as much as they like and to buy
where they please. No Texas hero has
risen to defend individual liberty.
No temporary burst is this of "Un-
American" language and sentiment. It
is wide spread, a spectre haunting the
land of the free. It has had an insidious
growth. Seen in this true light of a
consideration for the individual, what is
the whole Interstate Commerce law but
a ravaging of individual liberty? And what
else are the anti-rebate and "pure food"
laws but the abrogation of individual
right of free contract of shipper and
purchaser?

The union's interference with the
workman, attempting to compel him to
get the union scale, has been extensively
condemned; and this interference with
purchasers, prohibiting them from paying
more than a certain rate of fare, a certain
price for gas, etc., can hardly be con-
demned with sufficient vehemence, unless
it be said that such interference is not
less outrageous than the interference
of the union. And yet, while tons of ink
have been spilled to protect the "indi-
vidual liberty" of the scab, not a single
hero arises to advocate the cause of the
oppressed passenger who is compelled to
pay only 2½ cents instead of 2½ cents
fare.

These wrongs are crying for a cham-
pion.
"Let us have peace in Colorado"
is the blazing full-page headline of
a Denver capitalist paper—"Let us
have peace in Colorado. A jury of his
peers has declared William D. Hay-
wood not guilty and every fair-minded
citizen will accept the verdict. Let us
have done with the notion that the
land is divided into 'classes,' ready to
fly at each other's throats." Yea, yea.
Let us have peace, plead the capitalists
who have lost in war, a war that they
themselves initiated. So might have
pleaded poor Silva of Goldfield. Silva
designed to see Preston his victim.
When he failed—when he couldn't
work his revolver, and Preston seized
the moment to draw his gun and was
ready to send Silva to the everlasting—
how gently and sweetly then, might
Silva have pleaded for peace. Out
upon capitalism, while it is checked
and weak in defeat, hurl the system
to its doom.

The statistics of the nation are
showing a decrease in many instances
of children employed in mills, as a
result of child-labor laws. All observa-
tions one can make contradict these
showings—one finds more small child-
ren year by year driven into the fac-
tories, and fewer children living their
child-hood of joy and play. Why
the contradiction? 'Tis the fruit of
the child-labor laws, which do not
prohibit child labor, but merely force
children and parents to perjure them-
selves in misrepresentation of the child-
ren's age, fruiting further in false sta-
tistics. Well does this illustrate the
universal barrenness of reform meas-
ures, whose fruit is universally decep-
tion and mockery.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

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OPEN LETTER

I. W. W. Address Governor of Minne-
sota—Point Out Official Law Break-
ers and Demand Their Displacement.

To John A. Johnson,
Governor of Minnesota,
St. Paul, Minn.

Sir:
After due consideration of
conditions obtaining on the Iron
Range, Local 64, I. W. W., of Minne-
apolis, adopted and ordered forwarded
to you, the following resolutions:

Whereas, it is reported in the press
of this city that certain outrages have
been perpetrated on the striking miners
on the Iron Range of Minnesota, by
forcing them, through force of arms,
to abandon their union meeting held
in their own hall, and that they have
been prevented by force of arms from
walking on the country roads, in viola-
tion of their constitutional rights, and

Whereas, an organizer of the West-
ern Federation of Miners was brutally
assaulted by a mob of business men in
the town of Ely, said mob also forcing
him to leave town; and

Whereas, the business element in
the Iron Range towns are demanding
troops for the purpose of breaking the
strike and asserting that they are in
fear of violence and destruction of
private property; and

Whereas, from previous experience
of the W. F. M., violence and crime
began whenever the militia were
brought to striking districts; and

Whereas, the only violence on the
range has been perpetrated by the
business element of Ely; and

Whereas, the only outrage on the
rights of private property has been
committed by William Hoolihan, Sher-
iff of Wasca County, who broke up
the miners' meeting in their union
hall in the town of Nashvauk, said
hall being the miners' private prop-
erty; and

Whereas, Senate Document, No. 122,
"Labor Disturbances in Colorado, 1880-
1904," shows that the miners have been
unjustly accused of destruction of
property; and

Whereas, it was proved at the Hay-
wood trial that these outrages were
perpetrated by Pinkerton detectives in
the employ of the mine owners; and

Whereas, notwithstanding the vin-
dication of William D. Haywood and
the Western Federation from the many
charges of outrage and murder, which
the state dragged into the trial, the
press of this city since the verdict of
"Not Guilty," has been characterizing
the W. F. M. as an organization
"whose existence has been a career of
murder and violence;" and

Whereas, the only outrage on pri-
vate property rights on the Iron Range
has been committed by William Hooli-
han, Sheriff of Wasca County, sup-
ported by A. L. Thwing, County Attor-
ney; and

Whereas, the only violence was com-
mitted by the business element of
Ely; therefore be it

Resolved: that we, the members
of Local 64 of the I. W. W., located in
Minneapolis, Minn., in regular meeting
assembled, demand the removal from
office of William Hoolihan, Sheriff of
Wasca County, and A. L. Thwing,
County Attorney, and the election of
officials who will allow the miners their
constitutional rights, and who will ar-
rest the lawless business men who
have destroyed "law and order;" and
be it further

Resolved, that we condemn the local
press, as being prostituted at the will
of the capitalist class; and be it further

Resolved, that we, the members of
Local 64, I. W. W., will unceasingly
continue our efforts to educate the
wage-slaves on the class struggle
which divides society, and organize on
industrial lines, as outlined in the sys-
tem of organization of the I. W. W.,
so that we can inaugurate a sane sys-
tem of society, the Socialist Republic,
when class wars shall cease and the
workers enjoy the full product of their
toil; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolu-
tion be sent Gov. J. A. Johnson, the
local press, "Miners' Magazine," "In-
dustrial Union Bulletin," "Daily Peo-
ple," and request published that it be
copied by all papers which advocate
working class interests.

(Seal) R. MACKENZIE.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 1.

How many more acts of the A. F.
of L. similar to the organizing of a dual
scab union against the Brotherhood of
Tailors will be required before the
working class of New York and the
country realize that the Gompers ma-
chine is their outright enemy and not
their friend?



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER
JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—From what you say
about the old parties, I judge that you
will not vote for either.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Neither
I will.

U. S.—Then you will vote for the
Socialist Labor Party?

B. J. (testily)—No, sir!

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I have no guarantee
that they will not sell me out, just as
the Republicans and Democrats have
done regularly.

U. S.—You haven't?

B. J.—No. Have you any guarantee
that, if elected, the Socialists will not
be bribed as the Republicans and Dem-
ocrats are, and sell out?

U. S.—Oh, I see.

B. J.—You agree with me?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single
Democratic or Republican politician who
was ever bribed—

B. J.—You don't?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single
Democratic or Republican politician
who was ever bribed and thereupon sold
out to the working class.

B. J.—To the working class?!!

U. S.—Yes. Only such selling out
as is in favor of the working class is
worth considering.

B. J.—I don't know either of any of
them who has ever sold out to the
working class.

U. S.—And this is the only point to
consider. They may be bribed among
themselves, and may sell out to one
another, but they never sell out to the
working class. They are unbribable in
that respect.

B. J.—Guess that's so.

U. S.—Consequently, for the same
reason that they don't, the Socialists
won't. The Democrats and Republicans
represent the capitalist class, and never
sell out that class; the Socialist Labor
Party men represent the working class
and they won't sell out that class. That
is my guarantee. Do you want any
better?

B. J.—No. But is that all?

U. S.—I have another guarantee. By
the constitution of the Socialist Lab-
or Party, no candidate can run for of-
fice unless he places his resignation into
the hands of his organization. The mo-
ment his conduct is not approved he can
be yanked out of office. Do you want
more guarantee than that?

B. J.—That's complete.

U. S.—With the old parties, once
elected, the official is boss. With us
he remains our servant.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

The capitalist agents have made a new
discovery. Socialism is here to stay! The
Evening Post et al. say so, but go on to
assure us that we need not fear its ever
becoming a ruling power. Why? Because
Mayor Dunn of Chicago was defeated for
a second term.

Socialism cannot be downed by ante-
gonizing it, is the theory of the capitalists.
Post. It must be treated gently, hugged
to death if possible, and then its good
points drained, for it has in it the charm
that appeals to the workers.

The parasites have at last realized that
the dog's baying at the moon does not
keep the moon from rising on the follow-
ing night, and therefore, have resolved to
try the method of the snake—charm its
prey. But they will fail in the latter as
they have in the former. The working
man today knows as much as the saleable
editors, and flattery is not the laborers'
bait.

The capitalist mouthpieces are correct
in so far as they admit that socialism is
here to stay. On the rest they run wild.
Socialism is here to stay and to rule, not
because we say so, but because socialism
is the rule of justice; and justice must
rule at last.

Vice-President A. D. Parker of the
Colorado and Southern R. R. declares
that the striking Brotherhood of Rail-
way Trainmen has "violated their
agreement" by going out. It is now
up to Gompers and Morrissey to ex-
pel them and organize a dual Train-
men's union to take their places.
That is not union-wrecking; that is
not organized scabbery. It is "getting
a little at a time" and "working for
the mutual interests of the employers." Why
does Gompers hesitate?

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

GREAT LABOR DAY MEETING IN YOUNGSTOWN-HAYWOOD, ST. JOHN, DARROW AND MISS FLYNN TO SPEAK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The undersigned have just returned from Cleveland, where Vincent St. John spoke to a large and attentive audience last evening. In a very logical manner he outlined the principles of the I. W. W. His voice was impaired somewhat, and when one thinks of the persecution, privation, and prison, he realizes that it is only the iron nerves of this fearless champion of our class that make him what he is—the terror of labor's foes everywhere. His arraignment of the "labor leaders," or better named misleaders, was bristling with facts; and notwithstanding the hoarseness in his voice, it scorched into the hides of some of the old kangaroos who were there to listen to the little revolutionist of the Rockies.

The hall was well filled, and the revolutionists were well pleased with the results of the meeting. After the meeting was over it was heard on every hand that the I. W. W. is the emancipating army of the proletariat, and our former antagonists came up and shook the hand of the fighter from Nevada. Such hopeful signs of a united working class are common nowadays. St. John showed that the A. F. of L., through its organizer Grant Hamilton, and its local of carpenters was given the clubrooms of the Goldfield 400, where there never was a worker until Hamilton and his A. F. of L. strike breakers were given that privilege, after organizing scabs to take the places of those on strike. He gave a graphic word-picture of what labor fakirs will do to destroy any organization that refuses to bend the knee to the capitalist masters. Those present saw that the struggle of the classes can never be ended until the working class come together on the political and economic fields, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor.

Wm. R. Fox preceded the speaker and touched very eloquently on the preamble of the I. W. W. and also on the liberation of Wm. D. Haywood. The "union of Haywood" was received with "cause by the large crowd in the hall." After the meeting had adjourned, the writer made arrangements to have St. John stop at Youngstown, where we have made all things ready for a big demonstration to be held next Labor Day. A committee has been in communication with Haywood, St. John, and others, namely, Miss Flynn and Clarence Darrow, to get them here for Labor Day. All arrangements will be pushed with vim, and Cleveland, Akron, Canton, and other cities in Ohio will make all necessary arrangements to run excursions to Youngstown on that day.

The cities of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, McKeesport, Braddock, as well as Homestead and all the towns in Beaver Valley will please take notice. Sharon and New Castle will be in the van with their contingents, notwithstanding the A. F. of L. is booked to celebrate "Labor Day" in New Castle. Last year the A. F. of L.'s procession numbered 302. This year, all that will be at Cascade Park, New Castle, will be Frank Morrison and Williams of the A. F. of L. and the gate keeper at the park.

St. John has promised to-day to be here, and Haywood will be with him, and we will see that tens of thousands of toilers come here to do well deserved honor to those men whom no one to-day questions the honesty of. Aye, and we believe and know that those intrepid fighters are without peers in the labor movement.

Clarence Darrow will be on hand, the able counsellor who defended Haywood; and Miss Flynn, that eloquent young lady of New York, will also be here.

The committee will push things to their utmost, and all locals that intend to take part from now on will please get in touch with the committee of Local 198, I. W. W., by communicating with L. O. Covert, 137 N. Forest avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

One thing more that is too good to let pass is that as short as St. John's visit was, one of the striking carpenters tore his "union" card to pieces and declared: "I have been fooled long enough. From now on I am an I. W. W. And I can assure you," said he, "there are lots more." So get ready to put a wet blanket on

the A. F. of L. fakirs. The rank and file are with the I. W. W., and will be with you on Labor Day at Youngstown, Ohio, September 2nd, to hear Haywood, St. John, Darrow and Miss Flynn.

C. L. Covert,
A. Bergman,
E. R. Markley,
Committee, Local 198, I. W. W.,
Per E. R. M.

S. P. CRINGES TO A. F. OF L.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The conduct of the Chicago Daily Socialist betrays the true relationship of the S. P. to the A. F. of L. At the meeting addressed by Vincent St. John, that loyal labor leader from Goldfield reached the climax of his speech when he said: "There is no middle ground between revolutionary industrial unionism and antiquated reactionary craft unionism. One or the other must go." The audience responded with thunders of applause. But this sentiment seemed to affect only some pure and simple Socialists present, for they murmured in their seats something about non-respect for law, "De Leonism," etc. As J. Mahlon Barnes was present I looked for a report of the meeting in the Chicago Daily Socialist. But no. Although the meeting was advertised in the Chicago Daily Socialist, no news item whatever appeared therein. But when it comes to cringe and humble itself before the local labor fakirs of the Chicago Federation of Labor, then the Chicago Daily Socialist can't be beat.

Let us, by all means, have more meetings of the same kind as St. John's. They will soon force the Chicago Daily Socialist to realize that "there is no middle ground in the choice between revolutionary industrial unionism and reactionary craft unionism."

Adolf S. Carm,

Chicago, July 31.

W. F. M. CONVENTION AND FUTURE TACTICS OF THE I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Since my last communication from Hardy I have had four jobs. It is getting so that a man past middle-age has to put up with all kinds of humiliation, and must be content to accept work as a charitable act on the part of the employer. I am speaking especially of the lot of the unskilled wage worker.

I left Oakland, and sent in my subscription from Hardy. Since then a good many momentous things have happened and I would like an account of them in The People.

It would seem that the information the editor gathered at Denver, on his recent lecturing tour, concerning certain officers of the W. F. M. was correct. I saw only a garbled report of the convention in The Examiner, but I sifted out what obviously were facts and, accordingly, the reactionists swayed the delegates, notwithstanding the gallant fight St. John and others made. Well, I do not know whether those delegates voiced the sentiments of their constituents or not. It seems that they passed one resolution to the effect that the W. F. M. should embrace Socialism. I am much afraid it will be of the O'Neill variety, after the approved recipe of some of the chefs at the head of the S. P. kitchen.

O'Neill is reported to have testified at Boise that he was writing Socialistic articles in the Miners' Magazine because the members wanted him to, and that if he did not he could not hold his job as editor. But what if that is true? Isn't that a common thing with men in official standing in the S. P.? I have seen it sanctioned in as high an authoritative organ as the International Socialist Review, which maintained that according to the materialistic conception of history, every individual act of every single individual is prompted by his immediate material interest, and so no one has any right to criticize any one else; and that any other view is incompatible with pure science. And these people claim to be Marxian Socialists! If there is any place in the theoretic writings of Marx to admit of such a construction I have not found it yet; and, besides, if a man would only use the "18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" for illustration it should teach him better.

I have been sneered at and made sport of by members of the S. P. and hangers on for denouncing disloyalty to the working class by labor fakirs—their idea being that every man tries to become a capitalist and therefore has his price for selling out. I ascribe their view to this pernicious way of interpreting the materialistic conception of history. Now, I would like to know

whether it is really scientific to treat present society in a neutral way, when facts and all scientific books on Socialism proclaim that it is made up of two classes and that those two classes have been and are still developing their own code of ethics? When a man treats individuals in general, he takes no cognizance of the two classes. But such a view harmonizes better with an intended vote-catching machine like the S. P. than with a revolutionary organization, economic or political. It is impossible for me to understand how we can awaken a sense of responsibility in the working class, as the future people, by endorsing such villainous teachings. In my estimation it does no particular harm to draw the attention of my class to the underhanded methods and tricks employed by the ruling class to maintain their position.

It was also decided by the W. F. M. convention to send delegates to a conference intended to bring about a new industrial federation, and the delegates were nominated. Among them, it appears, were Kirwan and O'Neill. They were instructed to work for an iron bound constitution, with department autonomy, and to keep out any officers of the I. W. W. This, of course, would exclude St. John and Heslewood, the stalwarts of the W. F. M.

It is hoped to bring in the Brewery Workers and the U. M. W. A. This would kill two flies with one blow. John Mitchell knowing that his flock is getting restless might try to save his little graft by joining a new outfit, and at the same time keep the coal miners from getting into an organization so implacably inimical to the "Physic Federation" as the I. W. W. is. In short, Mahoney and his push seem to want a big membership with corresponding fees and funds, and opportunities for graft, and no one to keep tally on them. Then, after they submit the constitution to the mine owners for approval the much to be desired peace will be established. Well, if the I. W. W. accepts the invitation and sends a delegation I think they will do their duty and any advice would be in bad taste.

I would only like to say a few words on a subject that has long been in my mind, but has never been given expression.

I believe that the tactics of the I. W. W. in the future should be to attract and organize, preferably, the unskilled masses, until such time as the trades either have been obliterated from industry or the arrogant trades unions have lost their horns in the melee. I will not go so far as to say that the less a man has to lose the more revolutionary he is, for the slums would contradict me; but I do say that in this country, as well as in Great Britain, it is the unskilled laborer who has the most revolutionary feelings. He is the most exploited and occupies a more hopeless place in the capitalist system than the mechanic, yet is conscious of being a useful member of society, unlike the slum proletarian.

Karl Marx makes a distinction between simple and compound labor. It seems to me that herein lies at least one of the causes that tend to keep the mechanic out of an organization of common shovellers or factory workers. The mechanic has spent a previously acquired accumulation of wherewithals to learn a trade, and feels that he ought to get a better living and enjoy a higher social standing, and often dislikes to make common cause with the unskilled. Then he is very prone to regard himself as a tax-payer and is apt to forget the real class issues, being carried away with some such illusion as the "graft prosecution" now going on in San Francisco. He is apt to be more concerned about the Japanese school question than about Haywood and takes his cue from whatever is foremost in the capitalist papers. Another cause is that in case of strikes he is apt to regard the field of unskilled labor as a legitimate one for him to scab on. Let the I. W. W. once organize the masses and lock that door against the arrogant trades and they will soon squelch. The average mechanic knows that he has no place in "society," and therefore would like to lord it over the more unfortunate ones. Far be it from me to try and bar out the trades, but the unskilled element, being the majority, should control the I. W. W. They will be the ones to play the most important role in the future as the constant division of labor and distribution of machinery should teach us. Let us not swerve and be influenced by a halting element as represented by the A. F. of L. There are economic causes that underlie the present existence of the A. F. of L. and those causes will vanish.

This warning to guard against any compromises in an eventual participation in the prospective convention: In the French Revolution it was the most extreme left party the "mountain" that piloted the nation through the turmoil, and although I will not translate the coming proletarian revolution into the past bourgeois one, yet there was a labor movement there, too, even though it

AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

[Pursuant to motion adopted July 12, 1907, by the N. E. C., the columns of The People are opened for discussion, suggestions, or proposed amendments bearing upon the admission of Language Federations to membership in the S. L. P. All matter received upon this subject will be published under the above heading. Keep all contributions to this discussion short and to the point.]

By Fred Fellerman, Hartford, Conn. Judging by the vote already cast and the various communications written in favor of it, the proposed plan regarding Language Federations and branches seems to be an accomplished fact. Nevertheless with due respect to the opinion of those who thus have expressed themselves, I consider the plan as the most silly and sentimental, and therefore the most nefarious one for the wellbeing of the Party. Indeed, in my estimation, I do not remember that in all the twenty-eight years that I have been active in the Party, and accordingly have passed through all the upheavals which have taken place within this time in the National organization—not to mention State and local affairs—that a more silly and nefarious proposition has ever been introduced.

There seems to be very little aptitude to learn by experience, nor have the extensive arguments "As to Politics," seemingly made any appreciable impression, otherwise such a proposition would never have been made. If the proposition is carried it means that the Party as a POLITICAL organization, will be thrown back where it stood some twenty years ago, that is, a party of propaganda; for a membership largely composed of foreigners without vote may be called anything but a political party.

But now let us see what an effect the proposition will have on the Party at large. Section 4 of the new article reads: "Sections or Branches of Federations shall be represented on the General Committee of the S. L. P. sections provided they pay the regular per capita, or by fraternal delegates."

Very simple, indeed! The few places where for territorial or political reasons the Party is subdivided in Districts or Branches, it will hardly make any difference whether one or more language branches are added. But as far as I am aware, the overwhelming majority of Party Sections are composed of 15 to 30 members, and in order to accommodate any of said language branches, the Section, by sheer necessity, would be compelled to dissolve itself and also become a branch. What effect this will have I shall demonstrate later on. To my knowledge there are at present three federations, to wit, Swedish, Hungarian and Italian. But if the Sections by any of these can be forced into branches, I don't see any valid reason why any other language branches, for instance, German, Jewish and others, who as such have no federation, can be debarred from becoming a part of any Section, if they pay as the others do. As a matter of fact, such applications have been received before this, but refused.

To reduce the theory to a practical demonstration, I take Section Hartford as at present situated. As soon as the proposition is carried the result very likely will be as follows: There would be two branches, Swedish and Hungarian; the rest would have either to become an "American" branch or dissolve as the former, into German and Jewish. This combination would bring the Section up to some sixty members—a goodly number for such a town.

was yet tentative. The city of Paris and the laborers never knew such comforts as when the Commune was ruling with the Hebertists in the lead, and it was Danton who was later instrumental although not the cause, in its weakening; and, of course, Robespierre finished the job. We, in our times, will not have such a preponderating peasant class to contend with as had the Communards of Paris and so we have every reason to hope for lasting success if we do not lose sight of our aims and compromise with the less advanced.

With fraternal greetings,
O. Escherich.

Greenwood, Cal., July 18.

ANSWER TO JACOB LOVEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Reading in the daily this morning that Jacob Loven of Brethren, Mich., is inquiring about a Glass factory to be built in Brooklyn, I answer same by giving him the address of the concern. The name is: Lorenzo Bros., Prospect Ave. and Cornelia Street, Ridgewood Heights, Brooklyn.

Fraternally,
Joseph Hain.

Brooklyn, August 5, 1907.

But as a political organization it is an absolute parody, for there are barely fifteen citizens or voters in the entire number! To call such an organization "political," is an outrage on terminology, at least it may be a political kindergarten.

That would be the least of it. Yet all these people knowing nothing of American political conditions, and as a matter of fact, caring less, can out vote and nullify any proposition which their fancy or caprice may dictate! Can there be anything more absurd?

In this connection let me state that the average foreigner who has been a member in a Socialist party in Europe, looks upon the American movement as a sort of semi-barbarian affair and therefore as soon as he gets a chance starts to work to show how things should be done and conducted. Of course, he cannot be convinced of being wrong, and if those who know better by experience cannot humor his silly fancies, he as a rule gets mad and calls his opponents anti-Jew, anti-Hungarian, or anti what not, and sulks away.

All modern conditions tend to concentrate because it is the most effective form. The proposition before us has the opposite tendency, and therefore should be rejected. We all know but too well by experience how hard it is to get efficient officers of administration, and as the organizer is generally looked upon as the chief officer in this respect, I venture the assertion that barely half of them know just as much about administration as the man in the moon. Instead of seeing to it that every department is conducted in the proper way and that all available means are used which local conditions may warrant, he generally thinks he has done a great deal if he has arranged a meeting, and the rest is a complete muddle. But according to the proposition, we must have as many sets of officers as there are branches, and a General Committee besides. It needs no stretch of imagination to see what an effect this will have on small organizations.

An undivided Section will not merely be a means of checking the quarrelling factions, but it will also prevent that peculiar sort of scheming in which a certain class of people too readily indulge, who take their own imagination for facts. I could enumerate dozens of them, but let the past rest. I shall relate but one of these schemes, which came off some months ago, to show how these schemes work.

A few Jewish fellows had formed a so-called S. L. P. club. One day I was accosted by one of them, who was a member of the Section, and even then organizer of same. He told me that the Club would hire a theatre and try to get De Leon to lecture. I counselled against hiring a theatre, whereupon he cried out: "We have to bluff those other Jews, if they can hire a theatre, I don't see why we cannot do it!" Well, the lecture took place, with the result that about one hundred dollars was squandered, with the inevitable outcome of a deficit, the balance of which was finally saddled upon Section Hartford. Now the facts in the case are these: When the Russian emissaries were here, several Jewish meetings had been held, the house was not merely well filled, but hundreds of dollars were collected besides. As readily will be seen, these were sentimental affairs, but De Leon's lecture was anything but that. Anyone familiar with local conditions knows that a certain class of people, if properly notified, will go to any hall to hear De Leon; but any and all street corners may be placarded with big posters with no effect. But being organizer, why did this man not bring this plan before the Section? The answer is simple: He knew the proposition of a lecture would have been accepted at once, but his silly scheme of a theatre and big posters would have been rejected, for the Section knew by experience that for such an amount of money at least three meetings could have been arranged, with the possibility, even, of getting the greater part paid back. Now, it must not be understood that this person had any ill intention, but then what do the best intentions amount to, if not accompanied by proper understanding? Money by such visionary silliness is thus wasted which could have been used for better purposes.

Section Hartford, though not as yet torn into pieces, had another experience with a branch, with almost international consequences, and therefore by experience knows in advance the inevitable outcome. Some time ago there was here an Hungarian branch, which, however, went to pieces, most of its members joining the Section. Then the Section was notified that the treasurer of the

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.—Foremen belong to the working class, and are eligible to membership in the I. W. W.

S. B., DENVER, COLO., AND OTHERS.—When sending clippings to this office, do not fail to mark upon them the name and date of paper from which they are clipped.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—First—The W. F. M. at its last convention did not specifically pledge the organization to Socialism, but the convention did adopt a new preamble which clearly defines capitalist exploitation and the class struggle, which, it declares, "will continue until the producer is recognized as the sole master of his product," and which further asserts "that the working class, and it alone, can and must achieve its own emancipation."

Second—The W. F. M. did not affiliate with any political party. On that point the convention declared: "We hold, finally, that an industrial union and the concerted political action of all wage-workers is the surest and wisest method of attaining this end (emancipation)."

Third—No steps were taken by the convention looking to the organization of any political party. Action was taken looking to the calling of a conference to organize a new industrial union; but this conference will probably never materialize.

Fourth—The convention neither repudiated the I. W. W. nor were steps taken to put the W. F. M. in good standing in the I. W. W.—it having paid no per capita tax since the I. W. W. convention of 1905. Delegates casting about 125, out of a total of about 335 votes in the convention, endeavored to have the W. F. M. put itself in good standing in the I. W. W. No attempt was made in the convention to whitewash Sherman or to recognize the so-called Sherman faction.

C. H., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Received letter too late to make correction in Weekly. Facts cited, however, are sufficient to correctly carry your meaning despite the error.

J. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Letter was received after delegates to Stuttgart had sailed.

P. O'R., MEDFORD, MASS.—Send matter, enclosing stamps. If not used, it will be returned.

MRS. M. N., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Unity alone will avail the working class nothing. The greater the number who are "united" in maintaining wage-slavery, in chasing illusions, or in supporting reforms, the more hopeless is the lot of the working class. Unity of the workers "to take and hold the full product of their toil" is the only kind of unity worth striving for. Your letter is therefore not published.

branch had some money which it should collect. The Section refused, saying, "if there was any money on hand it might be handed over to the treasurer of the Section. This request was repeated for a number of months, but the Section did not feel inclined to meddle with the affair, finally a committee was elected to go over the books to find out whether there was anything left to pay over to the Section. Several committees had been elected and all claimed that the books were in such order that they could not make out anything properly. Having been pestered for quite a number of months with this disagreeable affair, at last a few meetings were held without the matter being mentioned, and all thought the matter buried for good.

Then a quarrel occurred between the Hungarians, and as a result charges were preferred against the former treasurer of the branch, to the effect that he embezzled money belonging to the Section and that he had been a strike breaker and spy in Hungary, and some minor charges. After the grievance committee had reported, a tremendous row took place, and finally a motion prevailed to refer the matter back to the grievance committee. But the grievance committee refused and resigned. So another committee was elected. When the new committee investigated the matter it was surprised to find that the books were not merely closed and balanced in the proper way, but they were also audited and signed by a committee, and the accuser among them. But then it turned out that another one of their number, who had left town, but now returned,

W. H. W., NEW YORK, N. Y.—The motion of the C. F. U., seeking to get the W. F. M. into the A. F. of L., will doubtless result in nothing. Your impression is correct. The A. F. of L. is a means of keeping the workers in subjugation.

H. N., SUPERIOR, WIS.—It is true that "we have social production to-day and will have social production under Socialism." But from those premises it does not follow "that a part of Socialism exists to-day." There is oxygen in water and oxygen in air, but it does not therefore follow that a man immersed in water has "a part of" air. What a man needs to breathe is the combination of oxygen and nitrogen, air. What the working class is suffering from is the want of social production combined with social ownership, Socialism.

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Yes, "labor power" is the capacity of brain or muscle for productive activity, and "labor" is the productive activity of brain or muscle. What becomes the element of VALUE in commodities, determining the relation of exchange of one commodity for another, is the socially necessary "labor" embodied in each. "Labor power," the mere capacity to labor, manifestly cannot become embodied in commodities, and cannot, therefore, become the basis of any exchange relationship between one commodity and another. "Labor power," however, is itself a commodity. To sustain "labor power" of a certain intensity for a week requires a certain expenditure of labor. A week's "labor power," therefore, has value to the same extent that any other commodity embodying an equal amount of "labor" has value. Assume that a week of "labor" produces 100 loaves of bread, and to sustain that "labor power" for the week twenty loaves are required. The "labor" embodied in the twenty loaves will be the "labor" that is embodied in the week's "labor power." The wages will be twenty loaves because twenty loaves are of equal value (contain an equal amount of labor) with a week's "labor power." On the other hand the labor contained in the wages bears but an accidental and inconstant relationship to the "labor" of the week—in this illustration the wages contain only one-fifth of the week's "labor,"—and therefore there exists no basis for the exchange of the wages for the "labor," and the wages are not exchanged for the "labor." What the capitalist buys is the "labor power," paying for it its value. The employer's profit results from the fact that a week's "labor power," applied to modern machinery, creates sufficient for its own sustenance in about one-fifth of the week, thus leaving the remainder of the week to create surplus value for the employer.

T. S., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.; F. K., OMAHA, NEB.; C. S., SOMER, MINN.; and A. Z., E. PITTSBURG, PA.—Matter received.

produced various scraps and slips of paper, purporting to be items of an entertainment which had been held about two years ago. It turned out that the money had been paid out back and forward several times; and counting up the items as given in the various forms, they never tallied with one another. The committee had never given a proper financial statement to the treasurer; consequently, the latter could not book any. After much quarrelling, the treasurer finally consented to pay a certain sum, but not as much as was charged.

The alleged strike breaking and spying had occurred in Hungary some fifteen years ago, and a letter was produced from a former secretary of that organization, stating in effect, that he had heard something about it, but himself could not make any definite statement. Of course, the defendant violently denied the charge.

Accordingly, the grievance committee recommended that, in view of the fact that accounts had been kept in such a loose fashion by the committee in charge of the affair, the whole blame rested rather with the committee and not the treasurer; but as the latter had consented to pay a certain sum, that he should do so. Regarding the strike breaking, it seemed to be a dubious affair, having occurred so many years ago and in a foreign country; therefore the charge should be dismissed. This report the Section accepted by a vote.

But only a short time afterwards a letter was handed to the chairman of the grievance committee, written in Hungarian and bearing two seals. According to the translation it stated or

(Continued on Page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, Acting National Secretary, at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 418 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To all sections and members:
On and after August 3, 1907, until further notice, all official correspondence, remittances, etc. to the National Secretary should be sent to Paul Augustine, Acting National Secretary.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on August 11, at 28 City Hall Place. Present: Woodhouse, Chase, Romary, Malmberg, Seidel, Walters, Katz. Absent: Weisberger, Vaughan, Neuhaus, Mueller, Wilton; excused Teichlauf, McCormick. Walters was elected chairman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications: From Foy, N. E. C. member of Minn., asking to have an organizer sent through that State. Moved by Katz, seconded by Romary, "to ask Minnesota S. L. P. how much they could contribute to maintaining an organizer in that state." Carried. From J. Eck, Hoboken, stating that that section had voted against raising price of Daily People to two cents; were in favor of five cents for Sunday People. Filed. From Kircher, Cleveland, replying to National Secretary as to making trips to various parts of the country canvassing for sub books and asking information as to ground in several sections. Moved by Chase, seconded by Woodhouse, "that the information be given." Carried.

From Zumann, St. Louis, a circular addressed to German branches relative to forming a German Federation. Upon motion by Woodhouse, seconded by Chase, it was decided that "the communication from Zumann be received and placed on file and published in The People." From organizer Section Passaic County vote on raising price of Daily People: voted for 2 cents price, yes 10, no 1; for Weekly \$1, yes 10, no 1; were in favor of 3 cents price for Sunday People. From Jänke, Indianapolis, suggestions for a series of leaflets to be gotten up which might be sold at 30 cents per 100 sets. Upon motion by Chase, seconded by Woodhouse, "referred to Press Committee." From Müller, Virginia, various letters referring to the election of a State committee and state secretary of that State, and asking for information as to what purposes funds of the state committee were to be used. Moved by Chase, seconded by Woodhouse, "that we instruct the acting National Secretary to correspond with Section Newport News and learn their reasons for not electing a S. E. C. for Virginia. Carried. From Wade R. Parks, application for membership. Moved by Romary, seconded by Katz, "that Wade R. Parks be accepted as a member." Carried. From E. Moonells of Correspondence Bureau, state of New York, suggesting Carroll be put on list as national organizer, and asking for funds to help agitation in this state. Acting National Secretary reported that as an immediate answer had been asked for by Moonells, he had replied that the national organization is in no position to help. Motion by Chase, seconded by Woodhouse "that the communication of the N. Y. Correspondence Bureau be received and action of acting National Secretary in reply thereto be approved." Carried. From Section Kings County vote on raising price of Daily People. In favor of 2 and 5 cents, yes 28, against 5; for Weekly, in favor of \$1, yes 28, no 1. This section asked that in case price of Weekly People be raised, that 3 months subs be accepted. From S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Colo., on N. A. F. matter: suggestions as to club rates in case price of Weekly People is raised, so that a number of persons could club together and get a reduction for a stated number of subscriptions, and asking about the disposal of the prize money he had recently offered to the section sending in the highest number of subscriptions. In this last matter the acting National Secretary reported he had told Hutchinson that as manager Hosack was at present away on a vacation, information could not be obtained in the matter, but that as soon as the business manager returned the information could be sent. Moved by Katz, seconded by Romary, "that we receive the report and concur in the action of the acting National Secretary." Carried. From the state of

Washington S. E. C.; asking if Brear from Tacoma, Spokane, from a committee of Section Tacoma, etc., asking for information on a number of points; complaining of improper treatment received by Section Tacoma from Washington S. E. C.; asking if Brear-cliff had signed pledge required of N. E. C. member. Upon motion by Katz, seconded by Chase "we refer Tacoma matter to a committee of three members, the same to report at next meeting." Carried. Walters, Seidel and Chase were elected as committee. From D. E. Gilchrist, Pittsburgh, Pa., asking when report of the S. L. P. to Stuttgart had been submitted and when and by whom approved, and by whom drawn up. Acting National Secretary reported having informed Gilchrist that information had been sent. As the acting National Secretary had not been able to refer to minutes of the Sub-Committee, it was moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Romary "that the communication from D. E. Gilchrist about the report to the Stuttgart Congress be received and placed on file, and acting National Secretary give Gilchrist the information as contained in the minutes." Carried. From International Socialist Bureau, receipt for 625 francs, (\$125) the yearly per capita of the S. L. P. to the Bureau. Financial report: July 27, receipts \$262.40, expenses \$59.11; August 3, receipts \$22.98, expenses, \$8.08; August 10, receipts, \$70.65, expenses, \$40.75. Report adopted upon motion by Woodhouse, seconded by Chase.

The acting National Secretary reported making arrangements for the lease. The same was adopted. Italian printing establishment, the arrangements being very favorable, and that he expected to close the lease the next day. Upon motion by Chase, seconded by Romary, that "the action of the acting National Secretary relative to the leasing floors to L'Araldo be approved and he be instructed to proceed in the execution of the lease," the same adopted.

It was moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Romary, "that Section New York County be notified to elect a member to the Sub-Committee in place of Max Heyman, resigned." Carried. Section Hoboken having notified the acting National Secretary of their expressed opinion as to the increasing price of the Daily People, but sending no count of the vote, the motion was made that Section Hoboken be notified that the only way their opinion can be expressed is through a tabulated vote; motion made by Malmberg, seconded by Romary; adopted.

Upon motion made by Seidel, seconded by Romary it was decided that "acting National Secretary be instructed to notify all members of the Sub-Committee that at its next meeting the days of holding regular meetings will be decided"; the same was carried. Gottfried Ollendorf, Section New York, was granted the privilege of the floor. Ollendorf made several criticisms of matter appearing in the Sunday People, August 11. Upon motion made by Seidel, seconded by Woodhouse, Ollendorf was referred to the section of which he is a member to submit his criticisms and have them there brought up in regular order. The meeting then adjourned.

Edmund Seidel, Rec. Sec'y.

NOTICE, MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS.

The National Executive Committee has ordered the Moving Fund account closed and all subscription lists called in. Return all outstanding lists to A. C. Kihn, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

ORGANIZER WANTED.

Kings County Committee, S. L. P., intends putting an organizer in the field for about two months beginning about September 1st.

Applicants for same will kindly communicate with Jak. J. Hanlon, 169 Grand ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECTIONS OF THE S. L. P., TAKE NOTICE!

The time for the complete return of the National Agitation Fund matter expired July 1.

The following sections will kindly settle with this office at the earliest possible time:

Bliss, Phoenix, San Pedro, Alameda Co., Denver, Mesa Co., Kensington, Hartford, New Britain, Rockville, E. St. Louis, Peoria, Springfield, Louisville, Paducah, Everett, Lawrence, Springfield, Kalamazoo, Duluth, Red Lake Falls, Essex Co., North Hudson, Erie Co., Newburg, New York Co., Onondaga Co., Canton, Lackawanna Co., Philadelphia, Roanoke, Seattle, Tacoma, West Superior, New Orleans, Ogden, Utah and Kansas City.

Sections that have made partial returns, kindly close your accounts.
Paul Augustine,
Acting National Secretary.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CAUCUSES IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The voters of the Socialist Labor Party in Boston are hereby called to meet in caucus on Tuesday, August 20.

Caucus will be held at 1165 Tremont street, and will be called to order at 8 P. M. by the chairman.

The caucus is to elect delegates to the State convention and will also elect a city committee of three.

This caucus is called and held in accordance with section 138 of chapter 11, Revised Statutes.

No one but an enrolled voter of the Socialist Labor Party will be allowed to take part in this caucus.

By order of the City Committee,
Socialist Labor Party,
Frank Bohmbach, Chairman,
John Sweeney, Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of the above committee was held on August 9, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place.

Present: Lechner, Augustine, Kuhn, Moren and Olpp; the first mentioned being chairman. Absent: Ebert (excused) and Walsh.

Correspondence: From National Secretary, the minutes of last session of the N. E. C. Received. In reference to sending same to sections motion was made to await action of N. E. C.

From Erie County, sending \$5 for agitation fund. From Onondaga County, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from secretary of Correspondence Bureau requesting aid for agitation fund; enclosing \$5 and financial report.

From Monroe County, sending \$4.65 for due stamps and \$5.25 for assessment stamps.

By secretary of Correspondence Bureau informing sections of finances of S. E. C. and regard to keeping organizer Carrol on road; asking same for aid; to secure aid also from sympathetic organizations.

From Organizer Carrol, giving information of trip; and financial statement from Poughkeepsie; also answering letter of secretary of Correspondence Bureau.

From Albany-Troy-Schenectady conference, deciding to keep organizer Carrol in these parts and pay all expenses for three weeks.

The financial secretary having requested that the S. E. C. appoint several members to look over the new building for his books, which had gone astray during moving, asked if any progress had been made and was informed by secretary of N. Y. S. E. C. that 4 or 5 members had on different occasions searched for same, but were unable to locate the books, and that the books appear to be lost.

Motion was made and seconded that a committee of two be selected to confer with financial secretary in preparing a new set of books. Lechner and Olpp were elected the committee.

Motion was passed approving of action of secretary of Correspondence Bureau.

Motion to adjourn was adopted at 8 p. m.

Fred. A. Olpp, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE PICNIC.

Section Milwaukee will hold its annual basket picnic at Castalla Park, on SUNDAY, AUGUST 18.

The arrangements committee has completed all arrangements. Good music, baseball game, tug-of-war, games for the children, etc., will take place. Take a Wauwatosa and Wells street car and get off at the Hawley road.

The Committee.

S. L. P. CONSTITUTION IN GERMAN.

The constitution of the S. L. P. has been published in German. Copies may now be had from the N. E. C. at 50c per copy.

Frank Bohn,
National Secretary.

RICHARDSON'S MASTERLY ARGUMENT.

(Continued from Page 1)

his manner and his demeanor upon the witness stand, and offering to give him \$500 if he would go in there and blow up men who had been his brothers and men who were scabs. There wasn't a leader of the union who didn't know and who shouldn't have known under the advice of Haywood, under the advice of Moyer and under his own common sense, that the one thing of all others that would be detrimental to the union would be to have any act of violence happen in that district. Furthermore, gentlemen, here was a mine which was guarded by militia, by soldiers; a cordon of soldiers was about the mine. No union man could get within that cordon of soldier. No union man was allowed to go through the lines. And we find that this man Orchard had access in and out of the lines at all times and appeared not to be the subject of arrest, under this testimony.

HAYWOOD IN CHICAGO

FIFTEEN THOUSAND GREET VINDICATED MINER.

"Now Do for Yourself What You Have Done for Me," He Tells Monster Gathering—Acknowledges His Liberation to Be the Work of United Working Class—Several Huge Overtures Keep Big Miner Busy.

(Special Correspondence.)

Chicago, Ill., August 11.—W. D. Haywood, the recently acquitted Secretary-Treasurer of the W. F. M., arrived in Chicago at 7:30 this morning and was greeted at the depot by The Young Socialist League, which turned out 200 strong, and a crowd of 600 or 700. The reception committee of the Moyer-Haywood Conference went out to Aurora on the preceding evening, there meeting Haywood and coming in with him on the train.

From the depot the procession, headed by Haywood, Barney Berlyn, Anton Johansen and G. F. Fraenkel, secretary of the Conference, marched through the downtown district to the Briggs House. Along the way cries of "What's the matter with Haywood?" were raised and answered with considerable enthusiasm, which led one misguided individual to ask "What's the matter with the Socialist Party?" The significance of the very slight response to this must have penetrated the thick skulls of those who seek to identify the joy over Haywood's acquittal with a zeal for the S. P.

At the hotel another demonstration was made. Haywood responded with thanks for the reception, and told his audience that he would meet them at the park in the afternoon. Hanneman, of New York did his best to make himself conspicuous, but alas—

In the afternoon a crowd of from 10,000 to 15,000 assembled at Luna Park to see and hear the man who beat the Mine Owners' Association at its own game. Fraenkel, of the S. P., acted as chairman, introducing as the first speaker Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who spoke briefly. Then, with a few remarks on the part of the chairman, Haywood was introduced and greeted with a storm of applause.

Thanks to an incompetent committee, arrangements at the park were about as bad as they could well have been. Haywood was forced to measure his voice against the noise made by the "House of nonsense," the miniature railways, and other catchpenny devices, out of the receipts of which the conference received a percentage. Besides, the crowd was uncomfortable in the extreme, and consequently restless, all of which militated against the speaker.

Haywood reviewed the mine owners' conspiracy, paying at the same time his respects to the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, and advertising to the Supreme Court of the United States. The present governor of Colorado, the Methodist Buchtel, came in for a castigation, with McDonald and Gooding. Buchtel, following the lead of his idol, Roosevelt, and carrying the "Undesirable citizen"

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:—

It was with a big will that the children of the Young Socialist Club gave "three yells for Haywood and the class for which he stands."

We were just ready to leave when some one brought in a paper with the heading in very large type, "HAYWOOD ACQUITTED." Then the yelling began.

It was very clear where the children's hearts lay. It would have done little Comrade Henrietta Haywood a world of good to hear them. Poor little Henrietta! Such is the nature of the god capitalism, that it must feed upon the innocent blood of little children, as of the older children, men and women, in the field of labor as in the field of love.

It was certainly a terrible experience for Henrietta. Let us with her rejoice and profit by the lesson taught us. A silver key can open the heaviest iron lock. The silver key is truth. The iron lock is falsehood—schemes laid by our enemy capitalism. Brave little Henrietta! True child of the Working Class, she knows how best to comfort her papa by being most calm and brave in the hour of trouble. And now when most is over let us again give "Three cheers and a tiger for Henrietta, her papa and mamma, and all the rest of the wage-slave family who were true to him!"

Lovingly,

AUNT ANNETTA.

THE HAYWOOD FAIRY TALE.

You remember the many fairy tales your parents, teachers and brothers and sisters told you. How delighted you were when the mischief makers were always foiled and the one who was good and noble and true was so highly rewarded. Is not the Haywood Fairy Tale the latest and best of them all?

idea to it logical conclusion, made it his business to travel up and down the country denouncing the imprisoned men and proclaiming their guilt. Haywood showed beyond the shadow of a doubt that "desirable citizen" Buchtel, at the instance of the corporations which put him in office, deliberately and wilfully violated his oath of office in declining to enforce certain laws passed in the interests of labor, laws which the "undesirable citizens" of the W. F. M. were trying to make something more than a dead letter. The speaker might have gone a little further and given his auditors a word as to the eminent desirables, who occupy the seats of the mighty back of Buchtel.

"It was the intention of the administration of Colorado and Idaho to deny us a fair trial, and railroad us to the gallows, and I have to thank you for my life." Thus were the workers of Chicago and the country thanked for the assistance whereby the mine owners' conspiracy was brought to nought.

That part of the address in which the various forms of labor organization were touched upon carried but little comfort to the pure and simple on the platform and in the audience. Haywood realized that he would not have been in Chicago to-day had it not been for the united action of the working class. "Now!" cried the speaker, "do for yourselves what you have done for me. . . . I want to impress upon you the necessity of uniting upon the political as well as the industrial field. . . . You union men have a lot to learn especially in the matter of contracts. Contracts are no good. . . ."

Here the speaker went into a discussion of the contract system, the arguments advanced bring substantially those of De Leon in the "Preamble." He declared that an individual has no right to make a contract ignoring the working class as a whole, neither has the local or even the international union such right, each being but a part of the working class.

The speaker brought his address to an end with a tribute to the women, speaking of what they had done and would do in the movement for labor's emancipation.

A general hand-shaking followed, in which Haywood was kept busy until he could shake hands no more. The affair then came to an end, the speaker being escorted from the stand. The opportunity was too tempting for the many S. P. orators present, and Walter Thomas Mills and others improved the occasion with a fraction of the crowd.

Haywood, speaks again this evening and another great demonstration is looked for.

H. J. B.

BRIEF GLINTS.

If you start a wagon down hill it goes itself, but if you want it to go up hill you must keep a pushin' and a pullin'—it is the same way with Socialism.

A lie should be trampled on and extinguished wherever found.

Motion is a law of nature. Keep on hustling with the Socialist. We want more compositions on "How Will the Dirty Work be Done Under Socialism?"

With the abolition of the profit system—capitalism—exploitation of the working class will cease. What does exploitation mean?

The man with his head in the clouds is liable to get his feet in the mud.

Contentment is a great gain—to the capitalist. Why?

SPREADING REVOLUTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

and the seed planted for a future organization. If we can get the men at North Bay organized into the I. W. W. we will be able to stop the smelting and force the mine owners to settle with the Cobalt miners at once. However, the indications are that the mine owners will soon realize that they may just as well pay the "anarchistic" members of this union "high wages," as to pay such wages to other men whom they may employ. For they take great chances of being unable to keep such other men out of this "lawless organization." Roadhouse.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE WEEK'S RECORD

MAKE IT A BETTER ONE NEXT WEEK

For the week ending August 8, we received 133 subs to the Weekly People, and fifty-six subs to the Daily People. This is a slight increase over the preceding week; and by a little effort on the part of each of the members who appreciate the necessity of increasing the circulation of our Press, it can be doubled during this week. There is no other paper published for the working class which hews so close to the line, let the chips fall where they may. Knowing this, will you not see that your

shopmates secure that paper to read study, and reflect upon the correct ideas there expounded? Every reader of the Daily and Weekly People means a deserter from the camp of Capitalism; let us work and increase these desertions.

Of Weekly People subscriptions the most were from individuals sending one each. Of those sending five or more were: Boston Press Committee, 5; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 6; C. E. Wainer, New Haven, Conn., 5.

There were thirty-five sub cards turned in.

THE MOVING FUND

The Moving Fund lists called in by the National Executive Committee are not being returned as speedily as desired. Although notices have been sent to holders of lists individually, few have come in. The remittances for the past week are as follows:

Kentucky, Louisville, Henry Fisher \$ 1.50
Massachusetts, Boston, List 456, J. Sweeney, 50c; C. Schluter, \$1.—List 457, F. Bohnbach, 50c; F. Hanson, 50c; C. Schluter, 50c, 3.00
New York, New York City, J.

McKinnon, \$1; A. G., \$5 6.00
Ohio, Cleveland, C. Nelson 1.00
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, D. Wiesemer, 50c; H. Bolton, 50c. 1.00
Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, F. Uhl, 4.00

Total \$ 16.50
Previously acknowledged 3481.75

Grand Total \$3498.25
A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
Friday, August 8, 1907.

LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS.

Continued from Page 5)

rather acknowledged that the defendant had been a strike breaker and a spy, and this was the reason that he had to leave the country. This statement was made by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and the trades organization to which the defendant had belonged in Hungary.

At the next meeting of the Section the chairman of the grievance committee announced that he had received the letter, and in stating the contents he declared also that he could not act upon that letter, because the statement stood in direct opposition to experience. We all are fully aware that in nearly all large establishments in this country spies are being kept, but as yet we never have seen a spy, the boss's pet, when found out by the workmen, discharged when a strike in such establishment was lost. As the whole matter refers to a lost strike in Hungary, there must be a blunder somewhere, or conditions are in Hungary of such a nature that we simply cannot comprehend them.

This statement again created an uproar, for now it was said the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in Hungary had been called "liars," because, they very "intelligently" argued, to "doubt" their statement actually means to declare them "liars."

For over a year the Section has been pestered with these Hungarian affairs, so that several have become so disgusted that they stay away entirely. And, to cap the climax, none of these Hungarians is a voter, and, therefore, entirely useless in a political organization. Yet, as it is, and as it will be in the future, when the new proposition is carried, though none of them can do anything in the political line, they can obstruct everything in sight, and thus not merely drive others away, but make a complete laughing stock of a political organization.

Perhaps it will be argued that affairs will not turn up as badly in all places. Perhaps not, but those who doubt and are long enough in the movement, may refresh their memory in recalling the affairs we suffered when we had language branches in nearly every place. Similar affairs as just related will spring into view. I at least could fill pages in describing affairs of the same character which then occurred, and just for that very reason the language branches were abolished.

If we are bound to maintain a political organization it would be more wise and to the point that none should be admitted who is not a citizen of this country. It should be seen that any one who intends to stay here but is unwilling or unable to learn the language of the country, never will be a useful member in a political organization. Those that are fond of debating, let them have their debating clubs, but keep them out of the party as long as they have no political rights in this country. As it requires five years to become a citizen, they will have at least some chance to get acquainted with American political conditions, and therefore be of some use. Now they are bound to be an obstacle, notwithstanding their imagination to the contrary.

The argument that if we don't take in foreigners they will be lost to the

movement is a fallacy. Anyone worth having will not be lost; but give them time to get acquainted with affairs. If they get prematurely introduced into affairs, which, by the very nature of it, they cannot understand, they will be just as much disgusted as we are, for they think they are right, though we, knowing better, hold the opposite view. It is an undisputed fact that for a number of years every foreign Socialist lives a dual life. That is to say his heart and mind are in the old country though his body is here. But as affairs change as well in the old country as here, it happens with a good many of them that they are finally strangers to both places.

If it should appear to some that I am a "hater" of foreigners then let me state that I am by birth a foreigner myself, and I hope all doubt will disappear. I have been in contact with a good many of them up to this very day, and thus by experience I ought to know what I have written about. However, it is for the party at large to decide what shall be done; but it also will be saddled with the responsibility of it.

DENVER'S TROUBLES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

When we asked the managers of other roads whether they would grant us the increase they asked for a general conference, and diplomatically delayed matters. The Colorado Southern, on the other hand, flatly refused to grant our demands or to meet with the other roads, and as they were evidently looking for a fight they got it. It will be discovered that the Brotherhood of Trainmen is not an organization of weaklings.

Another labor trouble that has its centre in Denver is the conflict between the Wyoming coal miners and mine owners. The original demands were for a 15 per cent. advance in wages, eight hour day, improved working conditions, and correction of abuses, such as high rent for the houses where the miners live and high prices charged them for the coal they consume.

John Mitchell has been here during the long drawn conference, and he has attended a number of festive gatherings, together with mine owners, society people and fakirs generally.

It was finally decided that a committee of 20 was too large to reach an agreement. Therefore the matter was referred to four men from each side, with John Mitchell of the Mine Workers and J. J. Hart of the operators (one of the greatest compromisers of Wyoming) as members ex-officio. A settlement upon the basis of a 7½ per cent. increase has been discussed, and if such settlement is agreed to it will, no doubt, be hailed as a victory for the miners, notwithstanding the steady increase in the miners' cost of living, which more than nullifies any such slight increase in the nominal wages. Thus it is with Gompers unionism, to tunes of victory it marches the workers from defeat to deeper defeat.

Fraternally,

S. B.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

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